Volume 160 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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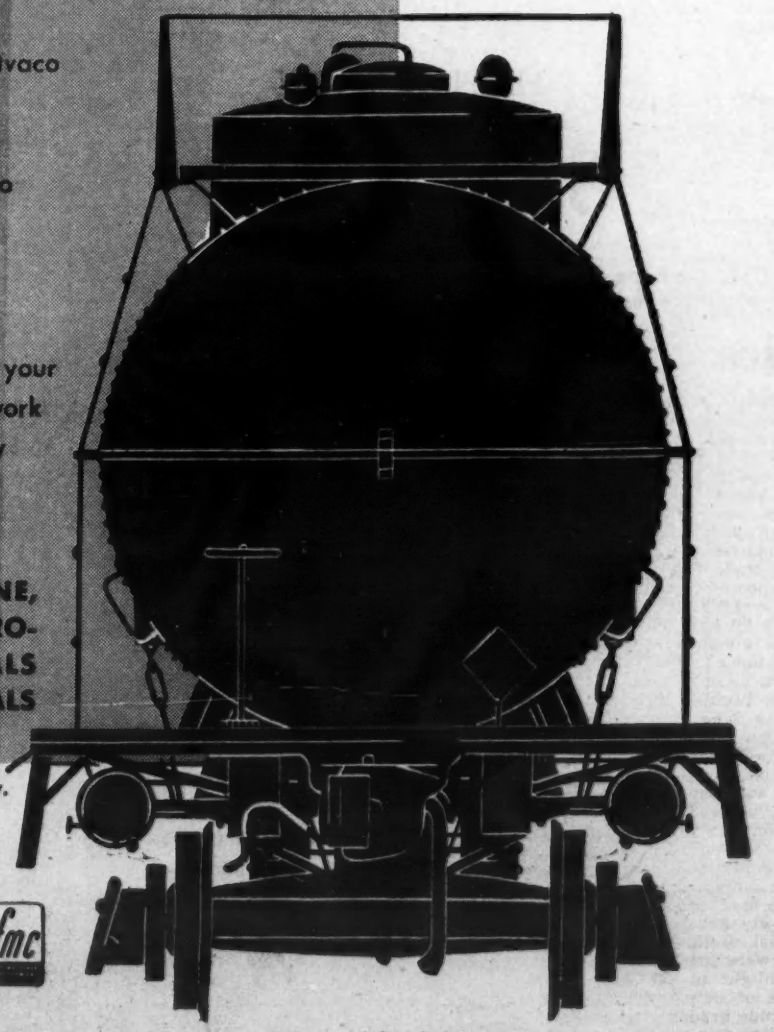

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 23 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | December 3, 1951

Vinson Urges Sanction Of Morgantown Lease

Chairman Carl Vinson of the house armed services committee last week urged the members of his committee to join him in giving formal approval to the leasing of the Morgantown Ordnance Works to Mathieson Chemical Corporation by the army. He asked the members to express their views by December 5.

Under title VI of public law 155, enacted by congress last session, all real estate transfers of the army having a value in excess of $25,000 must be approved by the armed services committees of the house and senate before being consummated. The leasing of the Morgantown project to Mathieson was approved by the house committee October 19, but formal approval was held up pending an investigation of charges of certain irregularities in the bidding and negotiations.

When the huge ammonia plant was first offered for leasing by the army, three replies were received to the bid invitation—one from Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, which was disqualified by the Attorney General for antitrust reasons, another from United Distillers of America, which the army rejected because it did not believe the company had the necessary personnel and experience or the financial ability to carry out the transaction, and the third from Mathieson.

United Chief Complainant

The principal complaint against awarding of the contract to Mathieson came from United Distillers. It made three charges:—(1) That when Allied was disqualified by the Attorney General it (United) was the only remaining responsive bidder, and if it did not get the award at least it ought to have been negotiated with; (2) the army's reasons for disqualifying it were not correct; (3) its proposed rental was higher than Mathieson and it should have been considered in negotiations.

In his report on the investigation forwarded to the members of the committee for their action, Mr. Vinson agreed that there was some basis for complaint about the so-called bidding process, but he could not find that the army had violated the

—Continued on page 86

Putnam to Head ESA

Roger Lowell Putnam, an industrialist of Springfield, Mass., has been selected by President Truman to head the Economic Stabilization Administration, taking over the office vacated by Eric Johnston December 1 who has returned to his private job of president of the Motion Picture Producers Association. Mr. Putnam's appointment must be submitted to the senate for confirmation.

Glycerin Selling Prices Fixed at New Ceilings

The Office of Price Stabilization fixed new ceiling prices for glycerin at approximately current selling prices November 30. Ceiling Price Regulation 99, effective December 4, sets the ceiling price for soaplye crude glycerin (basis 80 percent glycerol) at 37 cents per pound, and for refined chemically-pure natural glycerin (USP 95 percent glycerol basis) at 54½ cents per pound, tank-car basis.

West of the Rockies, the ceiling will be 2 cents per pound higher so as to compensate for transportation costs. The ceiling prices apply at the producer's level within the United States. The import regulation (CPR 31) and the export regulation (CPR 61) will govern import and export prices.

Anaconda Co. Bid to Enter Aluminum Field Hits Snag

Manly Fleischmann, administrator of the Defense Production Administration, stated November 30 that the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice are opposing the entry of Anaconda Copper & Mining Company into the aluminum field because it would tend to encourage monopoly.

The company had proposed to join with Harvey Machine Corporation of California in building and operating a $46,000,000 aluminum production plant in Montana. The project has been before DPA on the question of granting tax amortization certificate and the allocation of scarce materials needed in its construction. Mr. Fleischmann said that in spite of the objections of Interior and Justice the project is still under serious consideration.

US, American Smelting Sign Pact for New Copper Output

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency has signed an agreement with the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, underwriting new domestic copper production of 197,000,000 pounds over a five and one-half year period, it was announced November 28.

Under the terms of the pact, American Smelting will expand its Silver Bell Mine facilities at Pima County, Ariz., with a $17,000,000 development. Annual production is expected to approximate 36,260,000 pounds.

Price Trend Registers Decline

Weakness in markets for essential oils, oils and fats and textile chemicals last week resulted in a 1.2 point decline in the overall price index number for chemicals and allied products. The number was 7.5 points above that of this time last year.

Prices on nineteen essential oils were reduced as against but three advances, and business was reported spotty by most in the trade. This was a situation which was expected to continue through the rest of the year. Light trading dominated the market for oils and fats, with purchases limited to nearby deliveries and consumers not inclined to book contracts beyond December. Lending most weight to the weakness in textile chemicals was a readjustment in flake egg albumen prices, which had been advanced in previous weeks.

Overall demand for heavy chemicals continued downward. Two producers of tribasic sodium phosphate reduced their prices, while two others advanced quotations on anhydrous dibasic sodium phosphate. Among agricultural chemicals, ammonium-nitrate-dolomite was advanced, effective December 1, and domestic sodium nitrate continued very strong, with prices relatively low compared to the imported material. Both grades of ammonium sulphate were scarce.

Highlight in the drug market was issuance of new ceiling prices for refined and crude grades of natural glycerin. Demand for fine chemicals was slow; among a host of items in tight supply earlier in the year, relatively few were now in this category. In the botanicals, drugs held steady throughout the week but flavoring items recorded fifteen declines against thirteen advances.

Protective coating materials showed little of new feature, with the exception of reductions in both domestic and Argentine casein. One producer of coaltar chemicals received governmental permission to advance prices on anilin, monoethylanilin, mixed xylidins and betanaphthol, effective December 1, but other suppliers were holding to previous price schedules.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 30, 1951	Nov. 23, 1951	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
148.1	149.3	121.1	140.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.4	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.1	128.8	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	148.2	133.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	148.9	137.8	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	149.8	139.4	149.7	149.2	135.1

Cosmetic Industry Trade Practice Rules Become Effective February 1

Trade practice rules for the cosmetic and toilet preparations industry which will permit the manufacturers and distributors of these products to continue the use of "demonstrators" in their principal retail outlets provided proportionate alternative services are supplied to their smaller outlets were issued November 29 by the Federal Trade Commission. The rules will become effective February 1.

They are an outgrowth of actions by the commission dating as far back as 1936 against some of the biggest firms in the industry which culminated in an Appellate Court ruling upholding the commission's right to curb the use of demonstrators, and are directed to the elimination and prevention of unfair trade practices to the end that the industry, the trade, and the public are protected from the harmful effects of such competitive methods.

Commission members split three to five, however, over the demonstrator sections of the rules, with Chairman James Mead and Commissioner William A. Ayres opposing their promulgation at this time. In a lengthy statement of opposition, Commissioner Ayres charged that the rules fail to follow the court's construction of the law on the use of demonstrators, and warned that they lead to the anomalous situation of one standard of conduct being required by the commission and another being required by the courts.

Advertising Allowances

The rules prohibit advertising or promotional allowances or offering of services or facilities unless such payment or services or facilities are available on proportionally equal terms to all customers competing in the distribution of the products. The rules explain that the proportionate equal terms do not necessarily mean identical services to all customers, but alternatives can be supplied.

Speaking on behalf of the majority members, Commissioner John Carson said that he could not agree with the minority that the courts require identical services to all customers. "Demonstration" and the work of "demonstrators," he said, are forms of selling. Advertisements in a newspaper, or an advertisement in window displays, are "demonstrations," or forms of selling, he added, and to insist on a narrow and impracticable interpretation of the law that services furnished must be "identical" would be to open wide the road to absurdity.

"As an example of eventual absurdity, if a girl demonstrator were employed in a department store, it might be contended that the law would be violated unless proportionate services of the same girl would be provided for every small drug store within the range of that competition," he explained. "And then, to continue on this road towards absurdity, we might have to find some means of measuring the energy and enthusiasm of the girl when she worked for a drug store.

Need for Practicality Cited

"All too much time has been wasted in considering such absurdities and their associated prejudices. We must be practical. A window display may well be a more efficient 'demonstrator' than is a girl employed in a department store, and the distributor should be at least as competent to appraise the value to his business of those services as is this commission. He should be given the opportunity to do so and these rules provide him with that opportunity.

"Under the rule as promulgated by the commission, promotional services or facilities may be proportionalized or accorded on proportionately equal terms without discrimination, and the fact that they are alternate instead of identical does not in any way mean that they are not similar or that they are not offered on proportionately equal terms."

Hydrofluoric Acid Curbs For '52 Planned by NPA

Because demand for hydrofluoric acid is exceeding available supplies by about 100 percent, three orders designed to conserve and restrict the use of this chemical are being considered for issuance early in 1952, the National Production Authority told the hydrofluoric acid industry advisory committee November 27. NPA said that the three orders under consideration follow:—

1. A limitation order to conserve 10,000 tons of acid fluorspar in the hydrofluoric acid industry during 1952.

2. A limitation order to reduce by about 50 percent the amount of acid grade fluorspar being used by the glass and porcelain enamel industry.

3. An inventory control order to limit inventories of acid grade fluorspar in the hands of consumer to a forty-five-day supply.

The decision to undertake such actions, NPA explained, was made with the support of agencies responsible for the government's strategic stockpiling program. These agencies agreed to divert certain quantities of acid grade fluorspar, purchased for stockpiling, and permit its use in the production of hydrofluoric acid. Such diversion has been made for November and December, 1951, and will be continued through the first quarter of 1952.

NPA told the committee that estimated requirements of anhydrous (100 percent) hydrofluoric acid for 1952 amount to 105,000,000 pounds whereas production is not expected to exceed 95,000,000 pounds. Consumption of this acid during 1950 amounted to 73,000,000 pounds. Requirements for 1951 are estimated at 88,000,000 pounds.

Peanut Marketing Quota Established for '52 Crop

The Department of Agriculture announced a marketing quota of 650,000 tons of 1952-crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,673,102 acres November 26. The marketing quota is the same as that announced in October, 1950, for the 1951 crop, but the acreage allotment is smaller than the final 1951 allotment because of an increase in normal yield and the fact that the 1951 allotment included increases required by applicable legislation. No determination has been made as yet regarding any additional allotment that may be made for the production of types of 1952-crop peanuts which would be in short supply under the allotment announced last week.

The national marketing quota of 650,000 tons for 1952 represents the quantity of peanuts equal to the average quantity harvested for nuts during the five years 1946-50, adjusted for current trends and prospective demand conditions. This is the basis required by law for computing the peanut marketing quota. The department points out the decline in domestic use of peanuts for commercial edible purposes in recent years is not expected to be offset entirely by population increase and increased military requirements.

L. Spencer Heads RFC Synthetic Rubber Division

Stuart Symington, administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced the appointment of Leland E. Spencer, vice-president of the Kelly Springfield Tire Company, Cumberland, Md., as chief of the RFC synthetic rubber division, on November 26. Since January 8, 1951, Mr. Spencer has served as director of the rubber division of the National Production Authority.

FDA Amends Antibiotics Certification Regulations

Tests and methods of assay for two new antibiotic products, dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G and dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G oral suspension, were published in the *Federal Register* of November 22 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The new salt of penicillin G is to be labeled "for manufacturing use only" and carries a potency date of twenty-four months. The salt containing a suitable suspension agent carries a potency date of eighteen months.

Small Producers Get Capehart Adjustments

Manufacturers with annual net sales of $1,000,000 or less have been given a simpler pricing method under which they may adjust their ceiling prices in accordance with the so-called Capehart amendment by the Office of Price Stabilization. The action is contained in SR 18 to CPR 22, effective November 26.

The pricing method provided is the same as that in CPR 22. Each manufacturer applies adjustments up to July 26, 1951, as ordered by the Capehart amendment, to the prices at which he sold his goods during the period of his operations that he selects as his "base period." To figure a ceiling price for his product, a manufacturer adds his adjustments to his base period price to obtain, first, his ceiling price to his largest buying class of purchaser. "The largest buying class of purchaser" is the person who bought from the manufacturer the largest dollar amount of the commodity during the base period. Ceilings on sales to other purchasers are figured by applying the manufacturer's price differentials last used during his base period.

Labor, Materials Cost Computations

With the exceptions of changes in base periods, in the cut-off date for figuring labor and material cost increases (now July 26, 1951, for both) and in reports to be filed, the supplementary regulation adheres to the provisions of CPR 22. Generally, either of two base periods must be used—January 1 through March 31, 1950, or April 1 through June 24, 1950. However, where a manufacturer sold a commodity between July 1 and December 31, 1949, but did not sell it between January 1 and June 24, 1950, he may use either of the two 1949 base periods provided in CPR 22. The two 1949 base periods that such a manufacturer may use must be either July 1 through September 30, or October 1 through December 31.

Eligible to use the new supplementary

—*Continued on page 35*

J.T. Baker Puts New Unit Into Production This Month

Greatly increased production will be possible when a new unit process plant—part of a $3,000,000 expansion and modernization program—goes into operation this month at the J. T. Baker Chemical Company works in Phillipsburg, N. J. This was announced last week by Marion W. Smith, president, who declared that the program is scheduled to be completed in 1952.

Mr. Smith said the expansion and modernization program was started early this year to meet the increased demands for large volume production of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals having nigh purity standards.

"Five other new chemical manufacturing projects recently went into operation at Phillipsburg," he explained. They are:—(1) Expanded facilities for increasing production of high purity ammonium sulphate; (2) a precipitation plant designed to produce pharmaceutical grades of aluminum hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate; (3) new penicillin manufacturing units; (4) dry-blending units of the mechanical, double-cone "tumbler" type that have capacities of up to 10,000 pounds, and (5) a subdividing and dry packaging plant.

Synthetic Rubber Being Made from Vinyltoluene

Experimental commercial manufacture of synthetic rubber from vinyltoluene has been initiated by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant at Akron, Ohio, it was announced November 30 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The new material is a product of Dow Chemical Company and is being used experimentally as an alternate to styrene.

RFC said that in the new process butadiene is combined with vinyltoluene rather than with styrene to make synthetic rubber. Vinyltoluene is now being made in a pilot plant of Dow Chemical and large-scale production is expected to start about the end of 1952.

Glyco Products Cuts Synthetic Wax Price

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has effected a substantial reduction in the price of "Acrawax C." The move was attributed to an improved process in manufacturing the product, a synthetic wax with a melting point of 140 to 142 degrees Centigrade, which is said to give it greater color stability toward heat.

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Eagle-Picher Streamlines Structure of Corporation

The Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 1 simplified its corporate structure by absorbing the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company, Orange Screen Company and the Eagle-Picher Company of Texas which have been operated as wholly-owned subsidiaries. This reorganization, entirely internal in character and in no way affecting either customer relations or stockholder interests, is merely a move to streamline Eagle-Picher Company's organization and operations, the parent company stated.

Miles M. Zoller, vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, and Elmer Isern, president of the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company, have been elected vice-presidents of the Eagle-Picher Company. K. E. Kimmel, assistant secretary of the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company, has been elected assistant secretary of the Eagle-Picher Company.

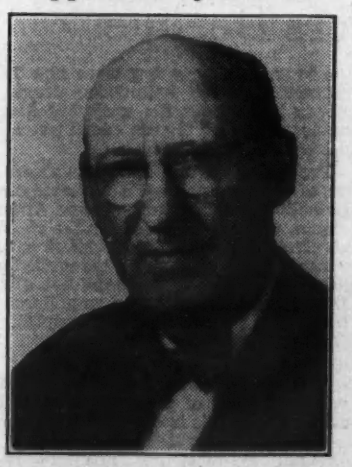
Baker Now Producing New Castor Oil Ester

The Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, has announced the production in commercial volume of propylene glycol monoricinoleate, which will be marketed under the trade name "Flexricin 9." Modifications of the ester are also manufactured as "Flexricin 10." Both esters are available in regular and cosmetic grades. These chemical derivatives of castor oil are said to find application in cosmetics, hydraulic brake fluid, plasticizers for synthetic resins, surface active agents and textiles. Samples and data sheets are available upon request.

Nat'l Lead Elects Director

Winthrop Sargent, jr., has been elected a member of the board of directors of National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Sargent has been general manager of the Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division of the company since 1948.

Appointed by Barrett



Henry N. Lyons has been named manager of technical service by the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Lyons, formerly associated with the Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, will be responsible for technical service matters in Barrett's chemical sales section.

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Paint Industry Group Seeks Saving of Lead

The paint industry technical committee has told the National Production Authority that significant savings of lead could be effected if various government procurement agencies used paint specifications calling for lower quantities of both white and red lead pigments than are demanded in certain specifications now in use, it was revealed November 28.

The suggestion was made at the committee's first meeting. It was called to discuss possible changes which might be made in government paint and pigment specifications to conserve scarce materials. An NPA spokesman outlined the present supply and demand situation of certain important paint ingredients as follows:—

1. Phthallic anhydride—Not much relief expected from the present tight supply for about six months.

2. Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxide—Both are in adequate supply at present. However, NPA is concerned about the usage of zinc and particularly about the amount of slab zinc which may be used in certain processes to make zinc oxide.

3. Chrome pigments and zinc chromate—In general, these pigments are not yet in short supply.

4. Phenolic resins—Not much relief from the present short supply position is expected until late in 1952. Temporarily, the supply of straight phenolic resin is slightly improved over previous months.

Lead conservation could be effected, committee members said, by gettting rid of straight lead formulas for exterior house paints and substituting titanium dioxide for "hiding power" purposes, and using a time-tested commercial red lead corrosion paint with a red lead content of seventeen pounds to the gallon in place of a government specification having a red lead content of twenty-four pounds to the gallon.

A spokesman for the General Services Administration said his agency is considering specifications for three interior coatings which would save from one-half to one pound of phthallic anhydride per gallon of paint as well as reduce the amount of titanium dioxide.

Fertilizer, Petrochemical Pricing Option Extended

The Office of Price Stabilization has granted manufacturers of fertilizers, fertilizer materials, petrochemicals and certain other listed products an indefinite extension of the option of pricing their products either under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or CPR 22. The action was announced November 30 in amendment 4 to SR 12. The amendment also deletes and adds to the list of commodities to which the option applies.

OPS explained that the option to price under GCPR was being extended because tailored regulations either are in process of preparation or are projected for the commodities, but they will not be ready before December 19, the date when CPR 22 becames finally effective. Without the extension, manufacturers would be faced on that date with the double burden of filing under CPR 22 or SR 17 to CPR 22, which includes the Capehart amendment, and later under a tailored regulation.

Among the commodities being added to the list of SR 12 are the following:—Superphosphate and mixed fertilizers, synthetic sulphate of ammonia, synthetic nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate-lime compound, urea compounds, urea-ammonia liquors, nitrogen solutions, anhydrous ammonia, synthetic ammoniacal liquors, petrochemicals defined as synthetic organic chemicals containing one or more carbon atoms using fractions of crude petroleum including hydrocarbon components of natural gas as raw materials, meat fat shortening, asphalt and tarred-roofing products.

The amendment deleted custom-molded and custom-fabricated plastics products and antifreeze because tailored regulations have been issued for these products.

Pittsburgh Plate Building New Polyester Resin Unit

A new plant designed for the manufacture of "Selectron," as polyester resin plastic, is under construction at Springdale, Pa., according to an announcement by E. D. Griffin, vice-president in charge of Pittsburhg Plate Glass Company's paint division. The resin producing plant will adjoin Pittsburgh's paint manufacturing facility. Completion of the new Springdale plant is expected within four to five months and production from the new unit will double Pittsburgh's current "Selectron" production capacity.

DPA Issues Added Necessity Certificates

Several additional industry expansion projects in the area of chemical production were approved for rapid tax amortization during the period November 6 to 16 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced November 26. Included among the number were several projects for expansion of sulphur acid production.

The following listing of projects approved in the chemical industry shows the product, name of the applicant company, location of plant, and percent of the cost of the project approved for rapid amortization:—

Anhydrous ammonia — Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Wyandotte, Mich., 50 percent of $2,400,000.

Benzene and toluene—Great Southern Chemical, Corpus Christi, Tex., from 15 to 90 percent of cost of four projects totaling $4,000,000.

Chemicals—Parker Bros. & Co., Galveston Bay, Tex., 25 percent (cost of the project not shown).

Isobutane—Cities Service Oil Company, Blackwell, Okla., 65 percent of $3,880,000.

Isopentane—Warren Petroleum Corporation, Crossville, Ill., 90 percent of $40,350.

Nitrogen — American Cyanamid Company, along Gulf coast, 50 percent of $47,745,000.

Penicillin—Eli Lilly & Co., Lafayette, Ind., 50 percent. The cost of the project is shown as $19,009,930, but the amount that will be eligible for tax amortization will be determined upon submission of detail sheets.

Polystyrene—Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., 50 percent of $268,000; and 50 percent of $2,607,200 on another project at the same location.

Sulphur—Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Houston, Tex., 15 percent and 70 percent on two projects totaling $400,000.

Sulphuric acid—Detroit Chemical Works, Detroit, Mich., 70 percent of $950,000; Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., 70 percent of $81,681; Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 70 percent of $3,214,000.

Tetraethyl lead—Ethyl Corporation, Edgemoor, Del., 90 percent of $184,125.

Titanium—Rem-Cru Titanium, Inc., Midland, Pa., 65 percent of $126,000.

Tri-2 ethylhexyl phosphate—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va., 70 percent of $686,000.

Allied Chemical Appoints Ferguson Vice-President

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed Harry S. Ferguson a vice-president of the concern. Mr. Ferguson joined Allied in 1933, and for the past fifteen years he has served as head of its legal department.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with good or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Chemicals, unspecified, Brussels, Belgium (II-3, agency).

Cosmetics, Brussels, Belgium (II-4, agency).

Diacetin and triacetin, Skien, Norway (II-1).

Dyeing and dry-cleaning chemicals, Cork, Ireland (II-5, agency).

Glycol diethylene mono-ethyl ether, Skien, Norway (II-1).

Oil, peanut and soybean, Taipei, Formosa (II-2).

Perfumes, Brussels, Belgium (II-4, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Brussels, Belgium (II-4, agency).

Raw materials for manufacture of protective coatings, plastics, paper, and chemicals, Cape Town, Union of South Africa (II-6, agency).

National Aniline President

D. G. Rogers has been appointed president of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Rogers has been executive vice - president of National Aniline since October, 1950, and succeeds E. M. Maxwell, who has been absent for some time because of illness.

Hercules Powder to Build Toxaphene Plant in Nevada

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced plans for the construction of another plant for the manufacture of toxaphene at Henderson, Nev. The company will spend over $2,500,000 for the added facilities. These will increase the present output of toxaphene by approximately twenty-five percent.

Construction of the new plant will start immediately, and it is expected that operations will begin early in 1953. The company said it is contracting to purchase land on the Basic Magnesium Project, a World War II government-built plant for the manufacture of magnesium. The site is adjacent to the plant of the Stauffer Chemical Corporation, which will supply chlorine required in the manufacture of toxaphene.

Most of the $2,500,000 cost of the new facilities will be spent at Henderson. The remainder will be required at the Hercules plant at Hattiesburg, Miss., for the installation of facilities to supply process materials to the new Nevada plant. The Henderson plant will serve chiefly the southwestern and western states as well as export material to Mexico and Central and South America.

Kolker Starts Commercial Trichlorobenzene Production

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that its subsidiary, Kolker Chemical Works, Inc., has started commercial production of technical trichlorobenzene at Kolker's Houston, Tex., plant. The new product, among other specifications, is said to have a boiling range of 210 to 230 degrees Centigrade, a specific gravity of 1.463, a freezing point of 8 degrees Centigrade, and a pH°. The material is now available in both drum and tankcar quantities.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The joint committee on defense production, which is made up of members of the senate and house having to do with the drafting of the defense production act, is making a study of operations under the law to see what steps have been taken by the various agencies to implement its aims and what trouble spots there may be in the defense production picture.

The hearings have given the Office of Price Stabilization another opportunity to again sound off against the Capehart amendment and the other liberalizing changes made in the law last session, but it seems doubtful whether the committee will be moved, on the basis of the present evidence, to press for an early modification of the law next session, as OPS hopes.

In fact, OPS has been put very much on the defensive by the committee, and Price Director DiSalle was forced into an admission that the powers granted him under the act, in spite of the liberalizing Capehart and Herlong amendments, will be effective in controlling inflation.

One of the main problems of OPS just now is not one of endeavoring to keep prices from rising, but of justifying the keeping of some products under price control. There is a growing demand for decontrol when prices fall far below the legal ceilings. The latest to join in this cry are the plastic products producers.

Plastics for the Arctic

The plastic industry is pointing the way for the Army for improved equipment needed for warfare in the Arctic. Light and strong plastic, glass-fiber sleds have been developed and standardized by the Army Quartermaster Corps to solve the problem of transporting small supply loads over ice and snow.

Sleds of two sizes have been developed and approved; one with a carrying capacity of 100 pounds and the other of 200 pounds, but weighing only twenty-four pounds and thirty-six pounds, respectively. They will replace the Army's 400-pound capacity wooden sled which proved unwieldly in some instances. The smaller plastic sleds, which can be pulled by one or two men, have the advantage of being

—*Continued on page 36*

APMA Is Told of FDA Plans Under New Prescription Law

Manufacturers planning to introduce new drugs commercially into interstate commerce will be given an option as to the date such intention is to be published in the *Federal Register*, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association was told at its midyear meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, November 26 to 28.

Although admitting that such a plan was "tentative," George P. Larrick, deputy commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, declared that passage of the Durham-Humphrey bill has necessitated drastic revision of regulations dealing with prescriptions and over-the-counter drugs.

Mr. Larrick said it was the view of FDA that since pharmacists are held criminally liable for selling over the counter a new drug which is restricted by its effective application to prescription sale, the pharmacist is entitled to know authoritatively from the government which drugs are so restricted.

"We realize" he said, "that if we were to immediately publish in the *Federal Register* the names of all Rx drugs for which applications become effective, it would work severe business hardship on many firms. To meet this contingency, our tentative plan would be to give new-drug applicants an option as to the time of publication. If the firm gave us written assurance that it would advise us when the drug is first introduced commercially into interstate commerce, we would defer the publication until that time."

Drug Law Resolution Voted

Earlier in the sessions, directors of APMA voted to cooperate with other national drug industry associations and the American Medical Association in exploring all problems presented by the newly passed Durham-Humphrey bill. Full text of the resolution as presented by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel, follows:—

"1—The APMA approves the public policy of the new prescription drug law enacted by the Durham-Humphrey bill because it protects a consuming public against the retail dispensing of unsafe drugs except on a strict prescription basis.

"2—The APMA records the fact that the Federal Security Administration is not authorized by this new law to issue a list of prescription drugs under its objective definition of prescription drugs.

"3—The APMA will cooperate with other national drug industry associations and national associations of the pharmacy and medical professions in exploring all practical problems presented by this new law for their due solution."

Government representatives on the program, other than Mr. Larrick, confined

—*Continued on page 60*

Pennsalt to Add Chlorine Unit at Calvert City, Ky.

Beginning the second major step in the development of its Calvert City, Ky., works, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, announced last week it will add new facilities, including an electrolytic chlorine-caustic soda unit, at an estimated cost of $8,000,000.

As the first step, Pennsalt completed a hydrofluoric acid and sulphuric acid plant in 1949 on its Tennessee River location near Tennessee Valley Authority's Kentucky Dam. These facilities have been expanded by the addition, in 1950, of a unit to produce end products from captive hydrofluoric acid and, now nearing completion, a 33 percent increase in hydrofluoric acid capacity. Addition of the new unit will combine at one works four basic chemicals — hydrofluoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine and caustic soda—the first combination of these four products in one works in the United States.

A departure in the new unit from Pennsalt's usual chlorine-caustic soda production will be the use of the DeNora electrolytic mercury cell. In Pennsalt's other chlorine-caustic soda operation—at Wyandotte, Mich., Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash.—the modified Gibbs diaphragm cell, developed in Italy, produces caustic soda of rayon-grade purity at concentrations up to 72 percent. Power for electrolytic processes and plant operations will be supplied by TVA. In addition to production of chlorine and caustic soda, the new unit will also include facilities for producing anhydrous hydrochloric acid. Preliminary work has already started and it is expected that the new plant will go into operation in early 1953.

Stauffer Co. Readies New Pyrites Roasting Operation

Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif., has announced that a new Herreschoff pyrites roaster is being tested at its Richmond, Calif., sulphuric acid plant, and will go on stream within the next few days. Over a year ago, Stauffer management realized that sulphur would soon be in extremely short supply and commenced the construction of facilities to utilize pyrites as a substitute for a portion of the sulphur consumed at its sulphuric acid unit No. 1 at Richmond.

The Defense Production Authority has authorized Stauffer to write off 80 percent of the cost of these facilities in the next five years.

Foote Assistant Treasurer

Paul E. Rapp has joined Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as assistant treasurer. Mr. Rapp spent eleven years with Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, leaving that concern early this year to join the Office of Price Stabilization as senior economist in the industrial chemical division. He comes to Foote following his recent resignation from OPS.

Hooker to Build Chlorine Plant at Montague, Mich.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., plans to build a new $10,000,000 plant for the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda at Montague, Mich., it was announced November 29 by R. L. Murray, Hooker president. The new plant is expected to be in operation by the end of 1953, with a yearly production rate of approximately 100,000 tons of all products, the announcement stated. Output of this plant is intended to serve midwest industry.

Design of the plant will be in charge of the company's own engineering department. Total plant area, including a brine field, comprises over 400 acres. The newly-developed Hooker type S-3A diaphragm cell will be used to convert salt brine into chlorine, caustic soda, and hydrogen. Brine is to be piped from the company's own wells a short distance from the plant site. A brine field of approximately 200 acres has been set aside for this purpose. One salt well has been completed and additional wells are to be drilled by the middle of next summer. Test drilling has proven a salt supply of execptionally high purity and over 1,000,000 tons per acre.

Natural gas discovered during the exploratory drilling indicates a possibility of sufficient gas to meet fuel requirements of the plant. The gas field is being proven by Taggart Brothers Gas Company of Big Rapids, Mich. If a commercial gas field develops, arrangements have been made whereby Hooker will have first rights to its use.

N.J. Zinc Elects Two

C. Howard George, vice-president, has been elected a director of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, succeeding William Woodward who has resigned. Edward E. Schwegler has been elected comptroller of the company, succeeding Frederick H. Baxter, who will retain his title as vice president.

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27, 1952.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1, 1952.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 26-28; eastern scientific section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29, 1952; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 7-9, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19, 1952.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, du Pont Country Club and du Pont hotel, Wilmington, Del., December 13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10, 1952.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20, 1952.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 17, 1952; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21, 1952.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; inter-industry conference on chemicals in foods, Statler hotel, New York, January 15, 1952; air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26, 1952; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18, 1952.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 11.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19, 1952.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4, 1952.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31, 1952.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, mid-year meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 7; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24, 1952.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, December 6.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 11.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14, 1952.

New York Board of Trade Nominates Slate of Directors

The New York Board of Trade has picked its slate of directors, who will be voted upon by the membership by mail ballot. Among those nominated from the chemical industry are the following:—

Director at large, John D. Small, chairman of the Munitions Board; for a term expiring in 1955, John A. Ewald of Avon Products, Inc., Robert B. Magnus of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., George S. McMillan of Bristol-Myers Company, J. P. Remensnyder of Heyden Chemical Corporation and Fred G. Singer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; for a term expiring in 1954, Charles M. Macauley of Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, and for a term expiring in 1953, Walter L. Faust of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Obituaries

Theodore P. Walker, chairman of the board of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, died November 28 in that city. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Walker became associated with Commercial Solvents in 1922. He had previously been connected with Standard Oil Company and American Metals Company. Two years after joining CSC, he became a

Thomas P. Walker

vice-president of the company. Made a member of the board of directors in 1933, Mr. Walker was elected president in 1938 and chairman of the board in 1947. In addition to his connection with Commercial Solvents, he was also a board member of Corn Products Company, New York, at the time of his death.

John W. Thomas

John W. Thomas, former president and chairman of the board of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, died November 26 at his home in that city. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Thomas was a chemist and founded the tire company's research and testing laboratories in 1908. Eight years later he won a place on the Firestone board of directors. In 1919, Mr. Thomas became a vice-president of the company and, in 1932, president, succeeding the late Harvey S. Firestone in that post.

He became chairman of the board in 1942 and retired four years later. He was replaced by Harvey S. Firestone, jr. Mr. Thomas was named honorary chairman, however, and continued to serve the company regularly as a consultant until the time of his death.

In 1945, Mr. Thomas was awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists in recognition of his leadership in rubber research and in the development and production of synthetic rubber.

Harry L. Berno, president of the Medusa Cement Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died November 23 in New York. He was forty-four.

George W. Brown, formerly associated with the Phelps-Dodge Company, New York, died November 25 in Hartford, Conn. He was sixty-five years old.

Joseph A. Brownell, former assistant manager of railway sales for the Texas Company, New York, died November 24 in East Orange, N. J. He was sixty-six years

—Continued on page 76

French Industrial Chemistry Society Honors J. Alexander

A portrait of Dr. Jerome Alexander, noted American chemical consultant and editor of a series of books on "Colloid Chemistry," was presented to the Societe de Chimie Industrielle November 30 during the International Congress of Chemistry in Paris, France. The portrait of Dr. Alexander, presented by Dr. Robert S. Aries, vice-president of the American section of the society, will be placed alongside pictures of distinguished American chemists in the Maison de Chimie in Paris.

Dr. Alexander for the past three decades has been instrumental in cementing friendship and chemical cooperation between France and the United States. He is a founder of the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle. Upon its reactivation early this year, Dr. Alexander was designated honorary secretary of the section.

AIC to Honor Mallott

The Pennsylvania Award of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be presented to Emil Mallott, director of research of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., at a dinner meeting in the Penn Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, December 6.

ACS Division Chairman

Dr. Roy L. Whistler, professor of agricultural biochemistry and assistant department head in agricultural chemistry at Purdue University, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of sugar chemistry for 1952. He succeeds Dr. George T. Peckham, director of research Clinton Industries, Inc., Clinton, Iowa. Thomas R. Gillett of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, Crockett, Calif., has been chosen chairman-elect and Norman F. Kennedy, director of research of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, has been named secretary.

Int'l Standardization Group To Meet in N. Y. June 9-21

The International Organization for Standardization will hold its triennial meeting at Columbia University in New York, June 9 to 21, 1952, according to the American Standards Association, US member of the ISO, which will act as host.

Delegates from the thirty-two member nations will take part in the ISO General Assembly, which last met in Paris in 1949. Meetings of the ISO Council and a number of its technical committees will also be held during the two-week session.

ISO is the international clearinghouse for the national standards bodies of most industrial countries. It is recognized by the United Nations as the authoritative channel through which standardization on an international level is carried out. Seventy-six technical committees are now working on projects in such fields as screw threads, plastics, packaging of frozen foods, iron and steel, textiles, gears, laboratory glassware, rubber, radiocommunication, graphic symbols, materials handling, and transfusion equipment for medical use.

M. Albert Coquot, president of the French Standards Association, is president of ISO. The secretary general is Henry St. Leger, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Linus Pauling, C. H. Li Get Calif. ACS Medals

Professor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, one of the world's foremost theoretical chemists, and Professor C. H. Li of the University of California, who first isolated the anti-arthritic hormone ACTH, were presented with two new medal awards November 27 by the California section of the American Chemical Society. Presentation of the medals, inaugurated by the section in observance of its golden anniversary, was made at a dinner at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, Calif., the first of a contemplated annual series of such award dinners.

Professor Pauling, a former president of ACS, received the Gilbert Newton Lewis medal, honoring the memory of a University of California professor who was a leading authority on chemical thermodynamics. The Lewis medal, which is open only to North Americans, is not to be given on an annual basis but will be presented as the occasion warrants.

Professor Li became the first recipient of the California section medal, which is to be given annually to a scientist under forty years of age who has made a major contribution to chemistry while living in one of the eleven western states.

NACDS '52 Meeting Set

The National Association of Chain Drug Stores will hold its 1952 convention April 15 to 18 at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

Glycerine Ass'n Maps Agenda for Jan. 21-23

The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, to be held January 21 to 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, will be featured by a panel discussion covering the governmental outlook on supply problems of the soap industry and related fields.

Panel members representing Washington agencies will include Gus F. Geissler, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture; Kenneth H. Klipstein, assistant administrator of the National Production Authority and head of that agency's chemicals, rubber and forest products bureau, and Edward F. Phelps, assistant director for price operation, Office of Price Stabilization. Moderator of the panel will be George Wrisely, executive vice-president of the Allen B. Wrisely Company. This discussion panel is scheduled for the morning of January 23.

Theme of Meeting

Overall theme of the meeting is entitled, "Get the Whole Picture," and the program is being prepared with a view toward underlining the fact that today's decision-making in soap and related industries rests on facts beyond the individual concern of the company. Other panels and speakers will deal with problems of production, marketing, government relations and economic trends. General economic trends will be discussed at a combined meeting the morning of January 22.

Group meetings on specialty and industrial soaps are scheduled, as well as a combined session on the developments in the glycerin and fatty acid industries. Trends in the usage of glycerin will be discussed along with recent manufacturing advances, such as the use of ion-exchange resins.

Fatty Acids Discussion

A special meeting of primary interest to producers of fatty acids will be held January 21. It will include a panel discussion "What We're Looking for From Fatty Acid Producers," presented by representatives of leading consumer industries, including makers of paints and resins, lubricating oils and greases, rubber and toiletries.

Members of the association will hear a report on the activities of the organization's Cleanliness Bureau which develops and distributes information to consumers on all aspects of soap and water cleanliness. Other features of the convention will include a fashion show featuring the "Maid of Cotton" and intended to stress new style-trends in washable cotton fashions. The association's twenty-fifth anniversary banquet will be held the evening of January 23.

SAACI Nominates 1952 Officer Slate

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has notified its members that the following have been nominated for office for the 1952 term:—

President, Edward A. Bush, Bush Aromatics Division, Dow Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; vice-president, Robert J. Milano, Millmaster Chemical Corporation, New York; treasurer, Warren F. Schumacher, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, New York, and secretary, John F. Henry, Adams-Henry Chemical Company, New York.

Nominated as directors for a two-year term ending in 1953 are:—Edward L. Collins, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York; Herman M. Schulman, Washine-National-Sands, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.; N. Newell Wyatt, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, and George L. Conboy, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

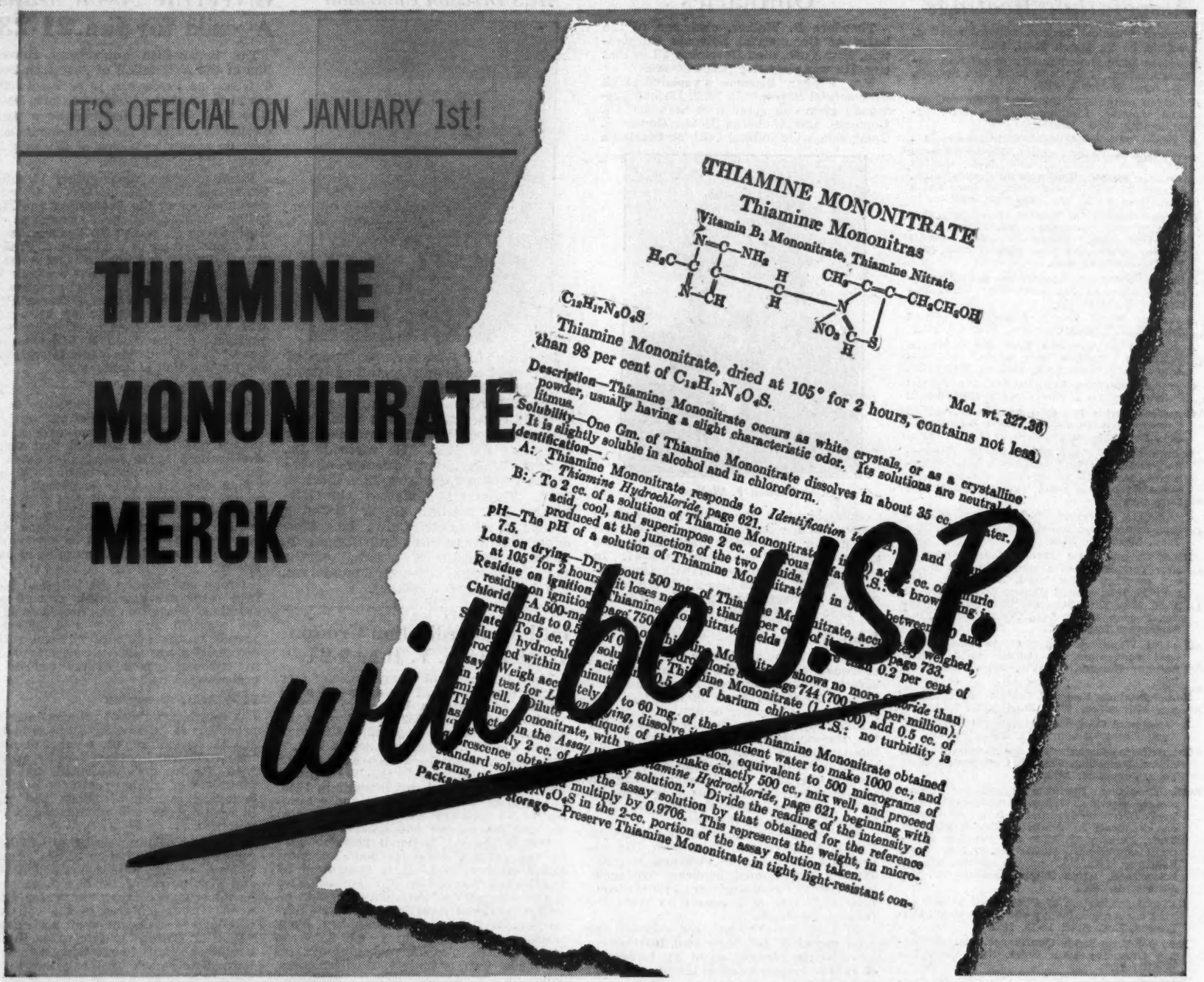
Nominated as directors for a one-year term to expire in 1952 are the following:—Frank M. Campbell, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert R. Nelson, Riches-Nelson, Inc., New York, and William A. Smith, managing editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

MCA to Hold Air Pollution Conference February 25-26

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association will hold an air pollution abatement conference February 25 and 26, 1952, at the Statler hotel, New York. Technical sessions and a forum on "A Rational Approach to Air Pollution" will be attended by representatives of a number of industries concerned with pollution problems.

IT'S OFFICIAL ON JANUARY 1st!

THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK


THIAMINE MONONITRATE
Thiaminæ Mononitras
Vitamin B_1 Mononitrate, Thiamine Nitrate

$C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$ Mol. wt. 327.36

Thiamine Mononitrate, dried at 105° for 2 hours, contains not less than 98 per cent of $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$.

Description—Thiamine Mononitrate occurs as white crystals, or as a crystalline powder, usually having a slight characteristic odor. Its solutions are neutral to litmus.

Solubility—One Gm. of Thiamine Mononitrate dissolves in about 35 cc. of water. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and in chloroform.

Identification—

A: Thiamine Mononitrate responds to *Identification tests*, page 621, and to *Thiamine Hydrochloride*, page 621.

B: To 2 cc. of a solution of Thiamine Mononitrate, acidified with hydrochloric acid, cool, and superimpose 2 cc. of sodium nitrite T.S.: a brown ring is produced at the junction of the two liquids.

pH—The pH of a solution of Thiamine Mononitrate, as directed under *pH*, page 733, is between 6.0 and 7.5.

Loss on drying—Dry about 500 mg. of Thiamine Mononitrate, accurately weighed, at 105° for 2 hours: it loses not more than 0.2 per cent of its weight.

Residue on ignition—Ignite about 1 Gm. of Thiamine Mononitrate, accurately weighed, as directed under *Residue on Ignition*, page 744: the residue does not exceed 0.5 per cent.

Chloride—A 500-mg. portion of Thiamine Mononitrate shows no more chloride than corresponds to 0.5 cc. of 0.02 N hydrochloric acid (700 parts per million). To 5 cc. of a solution of Thiamine Mononitrate (1 in 100) add 0.5 cc. of hydrochloric acid, 5 cc. of water, and 1 cc. of silver nitrate T.S.: no turbidity is produced within 5 minutes.

Assay—Weigh accurately about 50 mg. of Thiamine Mononitrate obtained in the test for *Loss on drying*, dissolve in sufficient water to make 1000 cc., and mix well. Dilute quantitatively, and stepwise if necessary, to 60 mg. of the [illegible] per cc., dissolve in sufficient water to make exactly 500 cc., mix well, and proceed as directed in the *Assay* under *Thiamine Hydrochloride*, page 621, beginning with "Transfer 2 cc. of the assay solution." Divide the reading of the intensity of fluorescence obtained with the assay solution by that obtained for the reference standard solution, and multiply by 0.9706. This represents the weight, in micrograms, of $C_{12}H_{17}N_5O_4S$ in the 2-cc. portion of the assay solution taken.

Packaged and storage—Preserve Thiamine Mononitrate in tight, light-resistant containers.

will be U.S.P.

THE Third Supplement to U. S. P. XIV contains a monograph on Thiamine Mononitrate which will become official January 1, 1952.

This relatively new salt of thiamine will be of great interest to the pharmaceutical industry since it already has established its superior stability over an appreciable period in the flour-enrichment field.

Thiamine Mononitrate should be the preferred vitamin B_1 ingredient of dry products, such as powders, tablets, capsules, and, in particular, high-dosage therapeutic products—especially so when there are adverse working conditions of temperature and humidity.

Merck production is geared to a full-scale volume, assuring you of a continuing supply of this superior product. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

THIAMINE MONONITRATE MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks frt equald lb .10½ .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd db. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾ - —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - .12½
tanks, d'lvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 1.38
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .75 —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
chys. inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.00 —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic fib dms. works lb. .28½ —
Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls. frt equald lb 1.21 —
Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery chys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs 2.40 —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs 2.80 8.20
Benzoic tech bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 1.39
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120 73 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191 00 —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95 75 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151 50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.96 75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .38½ - —
Cacodylic, bots lb.10.50 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½ —
Caprylic, 90% dms. l.c.l. lb. .37½ —
Cassello, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼ - .33¾
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —
Chromic 99½ 99¾% dms., c.l works lb. .27 —
l.c.l., works lb .27½ .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd gran fine gran. dms., c.l lb .26¼ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb .27½ - —
kgs lb .28½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½ - —
kgs lb .29½ - —
gran. fine gran. dms. c.l. lb .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb .25½ - —
kgs lb .26½ - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20½
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1150- .1275
double dist., dms lb. .1200- .1325
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.34 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal 71 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .68 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. 50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal 50 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal 46 —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1 25
Desoxycholic, bots lb 22.00 25 00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb 14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb .34½ - —
tanks, works lb .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 —
Folic, bots. fib cns. kilo or more gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb .14½ - .22
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .14½ - 17½
l.c.l., works lb .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb .37 38
Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots lb .25 .33
dms. lb .16 —
kgs. lb .18 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.67 —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 2.98 —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, chys., divd. E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls works lb. 1.10 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb .07 —

Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks Belle W. Va. 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorous purif. 50% chys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP chys lb. .88 - —
bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. 16 20
smaller lots lb 16½ 21
80% bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950 .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb 22¼ - 22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb .3865 —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
chys., works 100 lbs 7.20 12.20
44% bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 11.95
l.c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 12.35
chys., works 100 lbs.11.85 17.85
NF, 85% chys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾ - .20½
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2440- .2490
water white, dms lb. .2740- .2990
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb .50 —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —
Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload works lb. 76½ 80
Molybdic dms 85% 92% works lb 1.40 1.55
Monochloroacetic, 99%, dms lb. .23¾ - .24¾
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20¼ - .21¼
Muriatic, 18 chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 8.80
tanks, works ton 31.00 -33.00
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .24¼
Acid, muriatic CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½ - .31¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3 amino (see Acid S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid Tobias)
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.3.
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° chys c.l. E works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 5.30 -11.10
38° chys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° chys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Octoic (see Acid ethylhexoic).
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks lb. .12½ - —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .16½ - .17¼
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic dms (on lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .159 - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .1615- —
smaller lots, works lb. .1715- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼ - .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
		E.	east	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags			pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

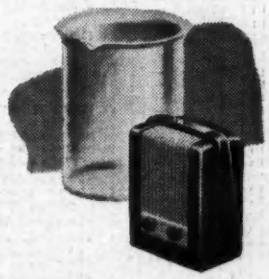
Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.. lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls..... lb. .55 - —
small dms..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls..... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse ..... gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .35
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.... lb. .35 - .37
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .44
dyestuffs grade, bbls..... lb. .36 - .39
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .44 - .46
powder, bbls..... lb. .49 - .52
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - .91½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .14 - .15¼
single dist., dms..... lb. .13½ - .14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs... lb. .12½ - .13¾
single-pressed, bgs..... lb. .12 - .13¼
triple-pressed, bgs..... lb. .14¾ - .16
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .73 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works..... ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works..... ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equaid. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¼
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms ..... lb. .10¼ - .11½
hydrogenated, dms..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots..... lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms ..... lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. 39¼ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms..... lb. .41 - —
small dms..... lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.66
Tobias bbls. frt. allo ..... lb .74 - —

Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2.4.5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works.... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots... oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works..... lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls..... lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls..... lb. .21 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.14
powd., bbls..... lb. 2.14 - 2.18
tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. 1.06 - 1.09
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms. c.l. dlvd .. lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132C., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
128-132°C. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms..... lb. .65 - .80
tech. dms. works frt. equaid. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .18¼ - —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld... lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld..... lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .17½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .21¾ - .30
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22¼ - .32½
tanks, works..... lb. .20¼ - .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .72 - .85
smaller lots..... lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more..... lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots..... lb 2.75 3.20
Decyl, bots..... lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03¼
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R... gal. .69½ - 1.03¼
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.06 - 1.13
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. 1.03½ - 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.04½ - 1.10½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis..... gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.05 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis..... gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis..... gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. 1.04 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.08 - 1.16
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.03 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.07 - 1.14
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11¼ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. gal. 20.96 - 21.00 25
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. 21.00 - 21.09½
tanks, same basis.... gal. 20.84 - 20.86½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l. same basis.... gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.... gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. 22.08 - 22.12½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 22.12 - 22.21½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.96 - 21.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works... lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.... lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .5225 - .5400
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .5640 - .5900
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .3850 - .4200
95%, dms, incl., c.l. dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾ - .59
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isohutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms..... lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb 20 21
denaturing grade, dms..... gal. 1.38 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. allo.... lb. 1.30 - —

For Perfumes or Plastics . . .



Food Products or Pharmaceuticals

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Ethyl Alcohol

Regardless of the uses to which you put Ethyl Alcohol—*or the quantities required*—you can always bank on the purity and uniformity of this Publicker product.

Furnished in 188 proof, 190 proof and Anhydrous, and you can be assured of prompt attention to your order!

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1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our inspectors literally give the third degree to *both* sides of tablets.

Let's say that one side of a tablet is perfect, so it's okayed by the first inspector. But should the tablet's other side be slightly scarred or otherwise imperfect, the second inspector notes the condition, and whisks away that tablet with a suction hose which shoots it to the "reject" bin.

Now *there's* a pile that's never very big. For every-inch-of-the-way accuracy and checking insure almost flawless quality that pays off at this point of production. Strong Cobb takes nothing for granted. Only perfect tablets are shipped you.

TABLETS, CAPSULES, LIQUIDS, CREAMS
Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director
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Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

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Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833 2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

IN CANADA: STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD., 388 ST. PAUL STREET W., MONTREAL

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet root, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .30
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works ... lb. 42.50 - —
90% dms., works ..... lb. 38.25 - —
solution 40% dms 100 lb lots works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works ..... gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide chys, works ..... lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride dms, c.l. dlvd ..... lb .16¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 17½ —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb .51 —
solution 40% dms., works lb 23½ —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine ..... lb 25 .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 4.65
Alphanapthol bbls frt alld lb .55 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls frt alld lb .45 —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% flb dms, works frt alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 —
Alphapicoline, ref dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb .39½ —
t.c.l. works, frt equald lb .40 —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms t.c.l. dlvd lb. lb 17 —
Alphatocopherol bbls kilo 350.00 —
Acetate bbls kilo 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bgs ..... lb. .20 .33

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb .17 —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs c.l. works lb. .03½ - .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution 32° chys, c.l., works, lb. .0365 —
t.c.l., works lb .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 .31
Fluoride (see Aluminum hydrate).
Formate, basic solution, cbys works lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l. works lb .10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb .17 —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, flb. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works ... lb. .22 - —
8-8½% Al_2O_3 flb dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, flb., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works ... lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs, ton frt alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb 13 .15
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs, frt alld lb 31 —
500 mesh, dms, frt. allo .. lb. .35 .37
kgs, frt allo lb 34 - —
600 mesh dms, frt. allo. lb. .51 - .53
kgs, frt allo lb 50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms frt allo. lb .16 .17
kgs, frt allo lb 15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ... lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 —

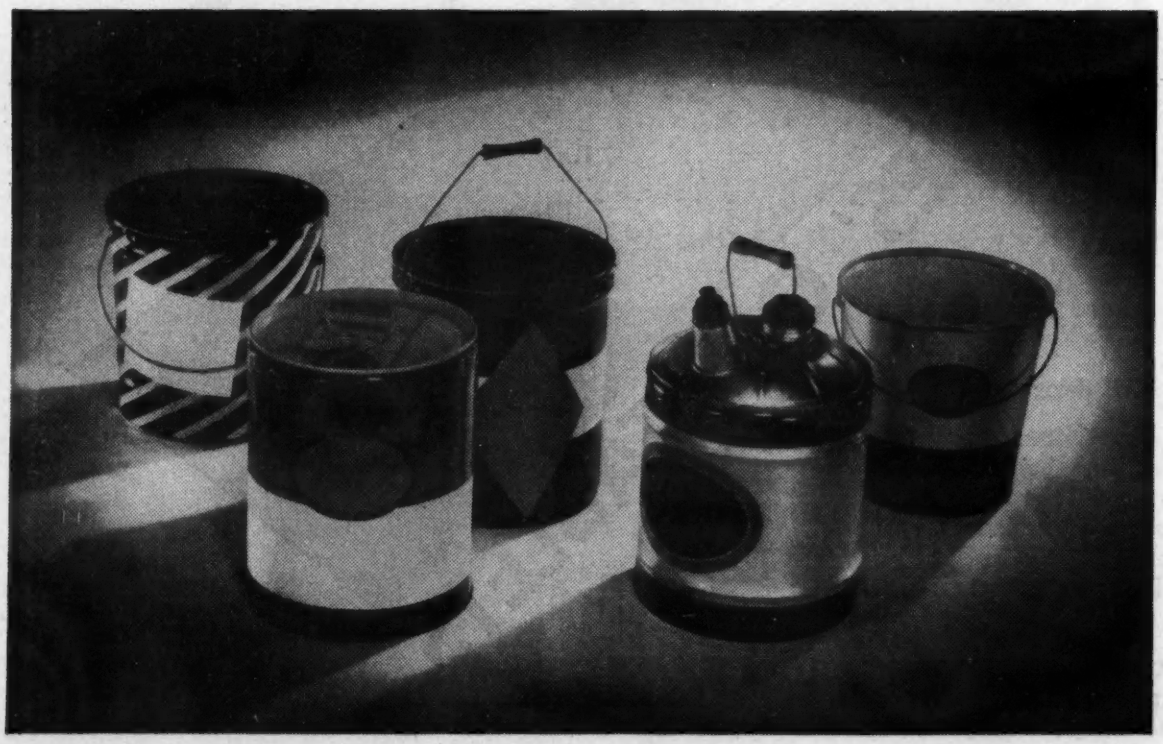
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½ - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½ - —
rubber comp, dms ..... lb. .58½ - —
unpolished standard, dms ... lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allo. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.60 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks, works ton 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 ... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb .19 19½
3 ..... lb .21 21½
4 ..... lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works anhyd basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal gray bgs, c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .45 - —
benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs frt allo lb 80 —
smaller lots, frt., allo ... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls. works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran. NF bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 81.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 81.00 - 83.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran. dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms ... lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ..... ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, works ..... ton. 48.00 - —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., basis 100% works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. allo. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, flb dms., frt. allo .. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots ... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .31¼
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾ - .32¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

CONTINENTAL STEEL CONTAINERS

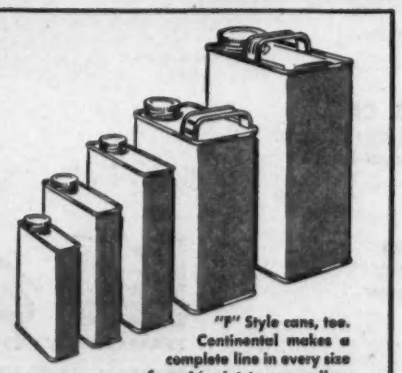
are built to take it!



Continental steel containers are not only good looking, but are built to take it. They protect your products en route, take rough handling in stride and arrive at their destination bright, tight, and beaming sales appeal.

Here's another feature: Continental's master lithographers have the skill and experience it takes to make your trademark and sales message the center of attraction—and by faithful reproduction of design, make steel containers part of your package "family."

Give your products the protection and sales appeal of a Continental steel container. Call on your Continental representative today. He'll be glad to give you all the facts you need.



"F" Style cans, too. Continental makes a complete line in every size from ½ pint to one gallon.

You can't beat Continental as a dependable source of supply!

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Eastern Division: 100 East 42nd Street, New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Amyl butyrate dms lb. .93 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, ens., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF ens., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .19
Salt, dms. frt alld lb. .30 —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .55 - .58
Czech, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Mexican, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb 24 25
Seed, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
90% bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .50 —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- .48
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- .49
c.l., works, idaho lb. .45 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 —
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. frt. alld., divd lb. .42 .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .35¼- .50
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo ship pt ton 34.00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs. c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. 06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 21.00 —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 6.50

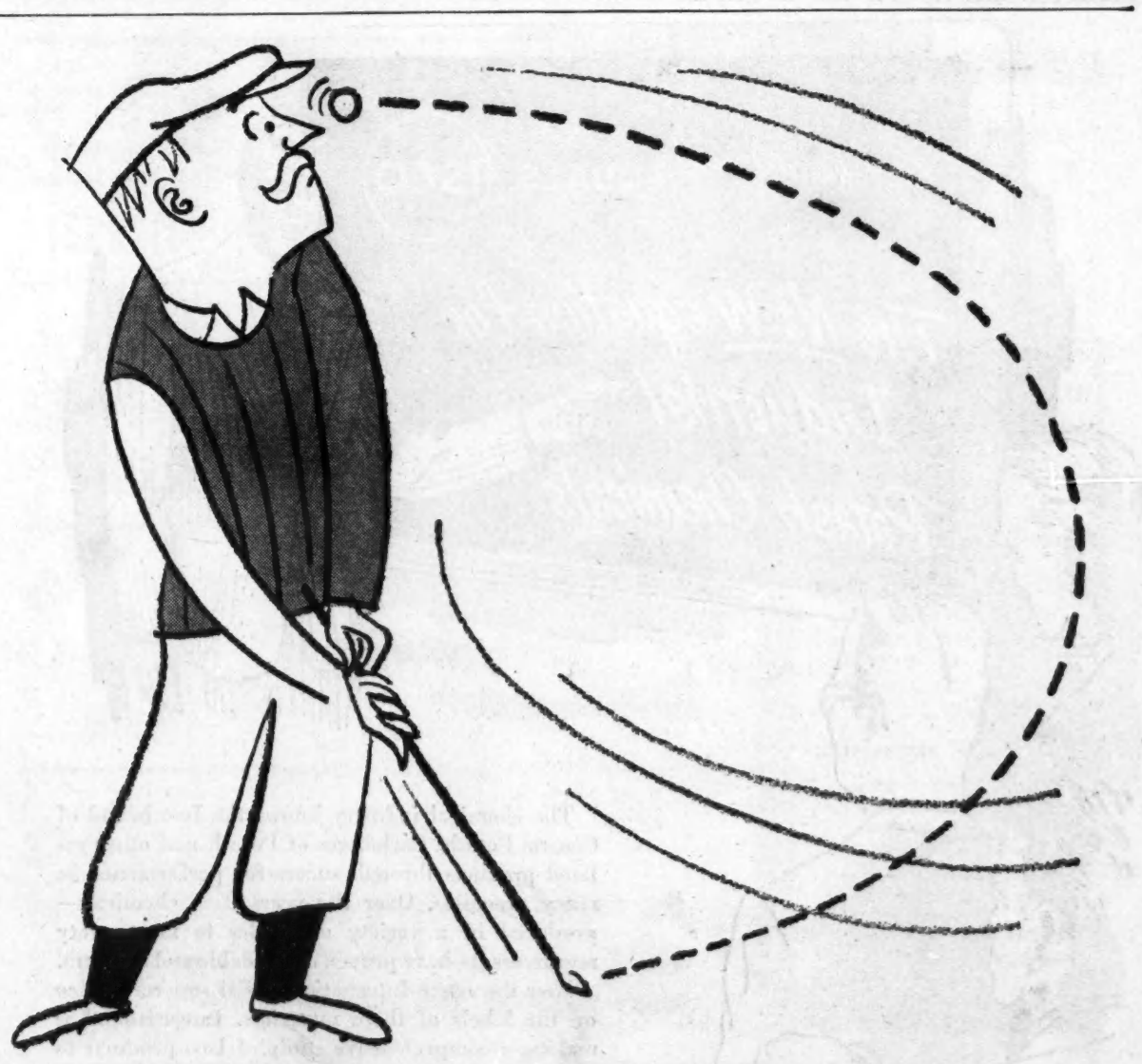
B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Barberry, root, bark, bgs lb. .35 - .40
tree bark bgs lb 40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium, USP dms lb. 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. 10 tons and up, works ton 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs. works lb .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst. dms lb. .19 .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 -10.80
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tivd-rate crystals, bgs lb .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd. bbls., works lb .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe), X-ray, bbls lb .14 - —
Sulphide dms, c.l. works ton 55.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 —
Baryte ore approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 20.00 - —
95 75% bgs mines ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37 60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y ton 53.45 -61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .45 - .50
root, bls lb. .45 - .50

Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs. works ton 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton 71.40 - —
5 ton lots, ton 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., L.c.l., works ton 69.70 - —
5-ton 67.20 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots, ton 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 73 .78
tech. cbys, dms lb. .50 .55
Benzal chloride cbys, works lb .22 .23½
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech. bgs. dms c.l. works, gamma unit lb .02 .0225
t.c.l. works unit lb. .0210 .0225
gamma, 50% dust dry distributors, dms. c.l. divd., gamma unit lb. .02¼ —
t.c.l., works unit lb. .0295 —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .0325 —
t.c.l., divd. gamma unit lb. .0335 —
Benzidine base, bbls lb 1.02 —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 —
Benzocaine dms lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem Pa gal .37 —
Birmingham district gal .30 .35
Chicago district gal .30 .35
Cleveland district gal .30 .35
Geneva Utah gal .30 —
Johnstown Pa gal .35 —
Lackawanna N Y gal .37 —
Lone Star Texas gal .37 —
Lorain Ohio gal .30 —
Minaqua Colo gal .35 —
Philadelphia Pa gal .37 —
Pittsburgh district gal .30 .35
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Sparrows Point Md gal .37 - —
Syracuse N Y gal .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .37 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 1.70
Benzotrichloride cbys frt equald. lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .20½ .21½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ .34½
Peroxide, pure, 70% ctns, works, lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., ens., dms lb. .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol benzyl)
Benzoate USP t.f.c. ens. dms lb. .80 —
Chloride tech. cnys, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c higher
Cinnamate ens lb 3.00 4.00
Formate ens. lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate bots lb 1.35 1.80
Salicylate bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone bots lb. 1.85 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine bisulphate, ens lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate ens lb. 35 00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms works lb 90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars fb 5.11 —
Hydroxide dms fb 4.65 —
Metal, bgs., for lots fb 2.25 —
Nitrate cryst., dms fb 2.17 —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 —
Subgallate NF fib dms lb 3.15 —
Subiodide fib dms lb 5.37 —
Subnitrate NF dms lb 2.65 —
Subsalicylate USP dms lb 3.50 —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., divd., c.l. lb. .14¾- .18¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., divd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .10 - —



Allow for the wind

Think that over a minute. Doesn't it add up in business same as in golf?

When you're picking a source of supply, for instance, pick one that can make allowances for any kind of weather. Then, when a tough market blows up, you're sitting pretty as a customer of record.

Consider our customers of record for caustic soda. We take just as good care of their needs when the supply is short, as we do when it is long. We try at all times to give them prompt, dependable service.

If that kind of service interests you, drop us a line. We'd like to have you as a customer of record — just as soon as we can look after you.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WYANDOTTE, MICH.
Offices in Principal Cities

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0875
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .18 - .19¼
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N.C., & of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls, same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1/4c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.72.50 - —
steamed, works, E. lb.75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
Borax, cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.85.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.53 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - 15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ - 15¼
raw, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06¼ - —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
raw, American bgs., same basis lb. .06¼ - .08¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½ - .08¼
Vandyke bbls works lb. .11 - —
Brucine cns. 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate NF cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
Butane indust tanks group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms. less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½ - .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethly butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
bleached bls lb. 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more work gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾ - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13

The chemical industry knows the Isco brand of Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash and other related products through successful performance in many processes. Over the years, Isco chemicals—produced in a variety of grades to meet every requirement—have proven dependable and uniform.

Now the name International will supercede Isco on the labels of these materials. International is making a comprehensive study of Isco products to carry on or improve upon the well established Isco reputation for fine potash and chlorine chemicals.

So remember, when making plans for future production requiring Caustic Potash, Carbonate, Sulfate or Muriate of Potash, Ferric Chloride or Liquid Chlorine—International equals Isco.

International Minerals—an old name in the potash field—now expanding its research and production facilities for the chemical industry.

POTASH DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

20 NO. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, NEW YORK

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL PLANT TO SERVE INDUSTRY

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd tor 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.32.00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., divd E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms ..... lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms lb. 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 .93
Iodide, jars ..... rb 4.32 —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs or more, works lb. .40 —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate USP dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾ - .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works .... lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95 00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt equald lb 0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb 0655- —
tribasic, bgs. c.l. works.100 lbs 6.75
l.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 —
Resinate precip dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb (b¼ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb to 999 lb lots, works lb 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb 4.02 —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works 100 lbs 17.80 18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb 56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. tots ..... lb .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb tots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller tots ..... lb .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pep per ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring NF bbls ..... gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .14
Carbazole 97% steel dms. ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls, same basis ..... lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb .17 .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. 8.60 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. E of Rockies, frt alld. lb.10.60 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb.10.69 - —
tanks, E of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works ..... lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs. lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures ..... lb 4.30 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs .... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk 100 lbs. or more, divd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, divd ..... lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta 10% alpha ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm .67¼- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —

Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .37
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .39½- .41½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 ugs. or more, ex dock lb. .34½- .35½
rennet-precip bgs. 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .33¾- .35½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb 22¼ - —
dm lots same basis lb 24¼ —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ... lb. .14 - .14½
longstick ..... lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .18 - .18½
broken, bls ..... lb. .16½- .17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .28
medium, bls ..... lb. .31 - .39
thin, bls. ..... lb. .52 - .53
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .35
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.290.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l. works ton.37.25 —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural cns lb 7.00 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms, works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —

Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .37
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .31½- .32
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns. works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .49 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .59 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more .lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls, bgs, works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb .0295- .035
l.c.l. ex whse ..... lb. 0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .50 - .70
Roman, cs. ..... lb. .75 .80
Charcoal, activated NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots works ..... lb 26½ 32½
smaller lots works ..... lb 27 30
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.0o —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.46.00 —

STOP TERMITES with Monsanto DDT, used as a soil toxicant

STOP MOTHS with Monsanto para-Dichlorobenzene

STOP MOLD in soap wrappers with Monsanto Santobrite

STOP WOOD BORERS check powder-post beetles and other wood borers by treating wood with Monsanto Penta

Make the most of your pesticidal chemicals

Insecticidal chemical supplies currently are in short supply and the outlook for supplies in the immediate future is not promising. Often, you can stretch your stock of these chemicals by substituting less scarce materials for those more difficult to obtain in out-of-the-ordinary applications. For example: DDT, well-known for its effectiveness in household sprays and in controlling farm pests, is being suggested for use against termites when employed in a 5% oil solution and applied as a ground toxicant.

For information on the broad uses of Monsanto insecticidal and herbicidal chemicals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS to control weeds, insects and other pests

INSECTICIDES
Nifos* T (Tetraethyl-Pyrophosphate, Technical)
ortho-Dichlorobenzene (Commercial Grade)
Niran* (Parathion)
Santobane* (DDT)
Santochlor* (para-Dichlorobenzene)

FUNGICIDES
Copper 8* Quinolinolate
Santobrite* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen* 1 (ortho-Benzyl-parachlorophenol, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Biolite*

HERBICIDES
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
Santobrite (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Sodium Trichloroacetate

ODORANTS
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. (Synthetic)
Santomask*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Charcoal Pinewood—Coumarin

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs c.l. works South	ton	40.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	—
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425-	.0440
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100 lbs. or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.70	- .75
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., works, c.l	lb.	.58	—
same basis, l.c.l.	lb.	.59	- .60
125, 1,000 cps., etns., same basis, c.l	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		3.20	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.60	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		4.40	—
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.193	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 25%, tins, pails, works	lb.	17.50	-18.50
40%, tins, pails, works	lb.	36.00	-37.00
50%, tins, pails, works	lb.	40.00	-50.00
75%, tins, pails, works	lb.	66.00	-76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works	lb.	11.50	-13.00
25%, tins, pails, works	lb.	50.00	-55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	- 9.50
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	-10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chloride, fib, dms., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms. same basis	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.08½-	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¼-	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- —
cbys.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Green (see Green, chromium).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb.	.49	- —
Trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	.82	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, rec. broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .73
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.57	—
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.27½-	—
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.27	- .27½
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	7.25	- 8.50
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	3.15	- 3.40
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Civet, artificial, bots.	lb.	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots.	oz.	4.00	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee.	ton.	26.50	—
Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	34.00	-46.00
imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	11.00	—
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	net ton.	56.00	-60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.70	- .71
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.70	- .71
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, net weight basis	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.25	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	- .28½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.26	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.29	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15½-	.19
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1 11	—
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.84	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works,	lb.	1.06¼	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls	lb.	2.41	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.62¼-	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.51¾-	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse.	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls.	lb.	.96	—
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs.	lb.	1.76	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs	lb.	1.49	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.26¼	—
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls.	lb.	1.22¼-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .72
Coctiliana bark, bgs.	lb	.15	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.54	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)			
Cohosh black root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns.	oz.	74.50	-85.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.42	- .52
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, cms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, USP, cms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo, root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½-	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.61	- .639
Gluconate, cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Metal, electrolytic.	lb.	.24½-	.27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¾-	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works,	lb.	.25¼-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works,	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.41	- .47
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld,	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½-	.39¼
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	25.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.10	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1615-	.2500
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	175.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	170.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
Moroccan, bgs., spot	lb.	.11	- .11¼
futures	lb.	.10½-	.11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.04	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.06	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.21	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cottonroot, bark, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis	ton.	85.00	—
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.	lb.	2.94	- 3.15
powd., cans	lb.	3.20	- 3.25

Uniform Results—you'll get them with Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers, too!

You're always sure of the "pedigree" of Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers. For, as a basic and integrated producer of vital coal chemicals such as phthalic anhydride, benzene and xylene, we have the important advantage of controlling and maintaining the high *quality* and *uniformity* of our plasticizers from coal to finished products. And that advantage benefits you in three important ways: in dependable, continuing supplies . . . in better performance and ease of use in your formulations . . . and in finished products that are more durable and useful.

Today, you'll find more and more coal chemical products of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company at work in both peacetime and military production . . . products that are recognized above all else for their *dependability*.

PX-104 — DiButyl Phthalate
PX-108 — DiIsoOctyl Phthalate
PX-138 — DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-208 — DiIsoOctyl Adipate
PX-404 — DiButyl Sebacate
PX-408 — DiIsoOctyl Sebacate
PX-658 — TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate
PX-917 — TriCresyl Phosphate

WAD 3031 B

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building - Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted.....gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.....gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots, cbys.....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207° C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis.....lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis.....lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l. works.....lb .22 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs.....lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Cuivers root, bbls.....lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l. works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l works.....lb. .14 - —
tank works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra.....lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract.....ton.65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .35¾- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works.....cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots.....gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.....lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .58
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs. works.....ton.49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works.....ton.62.75 -63.75
flock 14½% P paper bgs. works.....ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms.....lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y..100 lbs. 8.71 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.60 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.70 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.44 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose USP, dms.....lb .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech. bots. works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.....ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.....lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicaryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks works.....lb. .61¼- —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .85
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .33¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .34¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. works.....lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots.....kilo.135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -165.00
1 kilo lots.....kilo.150.00 -165.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.30 - 9.60

Cramp Bark, NF—Dimethyl Phthalate

Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram.....lb. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial.....lb. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial.....lb. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane pure, dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- .43¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .44¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40¾- .42
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss.....lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb 55 - —
tanks, works.....lb 51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28

Paper sculpture by Brenda Cain

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in NIALK* chemicals, because they are processed for highest purity and uniformity...to give best results in your processes.

NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .73¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniiin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- .18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- .19
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45¾- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42¾- .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton.17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.20.00 - —

Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¼ -
t.c.l. same basis lb. .38¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .66 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .51
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .26 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 8.30 - 9.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95
No. 4, cns. lb.20.65
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00
No. 19, cns. lb.20.05
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb.16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74
151 Orange V lb. .47
161 Orange RR lb. .55
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04
180 Blue F4B lb. .92
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68
203 Chrome black T lb. .71
205 Fast blue SR lb. .91
216 Chrome red B lb. .54
234 Resorcin brown lb. .29
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .26
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. 200% lb. 2.01
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64
332 Bismarck brown BX, conc. lb. .86
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34
382 Scarlet 8 lb. 1.65
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03
581 Direct black E, double lb. .80
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97
150% lb. 1.46
598 Congo brown GG, conc.
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73
680 Methyl violet 5, conc lb. 1.10
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00
double paste lb. 4.00
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb 1.68
double paste lb. 3.35
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.63

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN. lb. 2.31
p-14 Anthracene chromate, brown EBN lb. 1.31
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42
p-244 Calliton scarlet 8 lb. 1.31

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 850 lb. .81
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37
Yellow, G lb. 1.18
FN, conc. lb. 1.23

There is no shortage of
M·G·K ALLETHRIN!

VOLUME LOWERS PRICE!

INCREASED SALES make possible our current price reduction of 10%. Present schedules permit us to offer prompt and regular deliveries in large quantities at this new low price.

TESTED AND ACCEPTED by military and civilian producers, M.G.K. Allethrin has excellent knockdown, killing power, and fast action. Combined with M.G.K. Pyrethrum and suitable synergists it makes superior aerosols and sprays.

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McLaughlin • Gormley • King Company, 1715 S. E. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Scarabaeus sacer Sacred beetle of ancient Egypt. Model for carved stone amulets and scarabs.

McLAUGHLIN
GORMLEY
KING COMPANY

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	- 1.36
Chinese spot bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.28	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.21	- .25
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb	.30	- .35
powd., bbls. bxs	lb	.40	- .45
select, bundles	lb.	.50	- .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	42.85	- —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	- 1.00
anhydrous, bots. 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate, cryst, tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	- —
powd, tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.50	- .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works.	100 lbs	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst, kilo		150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Eserine, bots	oz	45.00	- 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	32.50	- 34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	- 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)			
Dichlordethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½-lb. cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- .10
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	- 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
15 cc. hospitals	bot	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18	- .20
95-98%, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	- .23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	- .23¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .20½
NF, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- .16
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49¾	- —
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.58¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.48¾	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.68	- .73
Bromide, tech., 96% dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, bots	gal	6.10	- 6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.64	- .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.80	- 4.13
cbys., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.44¼	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate), 40% available SiO2, dms, works.	lb.	.55	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylanilin, dms, frt alld	lb.	.30	- —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.33½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	- .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .11¾ - .12¾
l.c.l., works, frt alld, E. of Rockies, lb. .12¾ - .13¾
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - .11
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, frt. dlvd	lb.	.19	- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)

Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.48	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	- —
Ethyleneglycol dms, c.l, frt alld.	lb.	.18¾	- —
E	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	55	- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.22¾	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20¼	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19¾	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Monomethylether, dms, c.l, works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.35	- .42½
Monostearate, dms			

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, USP, Inhibited

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP	bots	oz. 11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	7.30	- —
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.35	- 3.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	- 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	- 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	- 22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	18.00	- 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .14
French, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.22	- .22½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½
Tunisian, bgs	lb.	.06½	- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	- .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.20	- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	- —
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	- 3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	135.60	- —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	130.00	- —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	48.50	- 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	47.00	- 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd. bulk, mine	ton.	41.50	- —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.,	ton.	38.00	- —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	38.00	- 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	39.00	- —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	- —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l	ton.	41.00	- 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York	ton.	37.00	- —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works	lb	.0625	- .0675
l.c.l., E works	lb.	.0675	- .0725
tanks, E. works	lb	.0420	- .045

.....FOR THE 85TH TIME... *Merry Christmas*

Shortly before Christmas in 1867, Gustavus, Edward and Otto Mallinckrodt, after long and careful planning, established a chemical works on the family farm in St. Louis. Its start was not overly auspicious, in the face of such exciting local events as the building of the *great Eads Bridge*, the launching, by George Francis Train and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of the *women's suffrage movement* in St. Louis; the organization of the *mounted police force;* the burning of the lavish *Lindell Hotel;* the thrilling appearance of *Edward Payson Weston*, noted pedestrian, who gave an exhibition of his talents in the old Mercantile Library Hall after completing a walking tour of 1,316 miles from Portland, Maine, to Chicago; the performances of *Lotti's German Opera;* and the excitement of the country over the report that soldiers, sent to take possession of *Alaska*, were in destitute condition.

Yet Christmas 1867 marked a significant start. And now, 84 years later, we are happy to wish the best of everything to our ever growing family of customers, suppliers and friends.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York • Montreal

Mallinckrodt®

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, ANALYTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES
• SINCE 1867 •

Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free, Uninhibited—Gum, Ghatti

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagen prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs. c.l.,
Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, milk Bayonne (imported bgs c.l. ton 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined dms., c.l., dlvd lb 29¾- 30¼
l.c.l. dlvd. lb 29¾ - 30¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb 21½ - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb 45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld lb 73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 92 octane tanks, gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 92 octane tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .09075- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lp. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
standards, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ginger, oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .31 - .31½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .63 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .63
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .59 - .60
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Ginseng root ex lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoises, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .40
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .46
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .47
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin crude, saponification, 82%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .41½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .53¾
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54%- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53%- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32½- .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .95 - .995
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .04%- —
house lb. .05%- —
white, choice lb. .07%- —
yellow lb. .05%- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41%- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are 1c.c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.c.); El Paso, 2c.c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P.).
Phthalocyamin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst, tins lb 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots, cbys lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd, cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .17
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Campfor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more works, frt. alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ .19¼
Manila, Ioba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .23 - .23
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, balea, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
uncraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .13½- .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type, dms, c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No 1, bgs lb 30 - 37
No 3, bgs lb 21 - 23

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LITHOPONE, 29-30%
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CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
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PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
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DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
STANNOUS CHLORIDE
ORTHO CRESOL 29/31°
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ACETIC ACID
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
FORMIC ACID 85%

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Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls....lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls....lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls....lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs....lb. .31½ - .32¾
Kino, cs....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs....lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald tons. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.42.00 —
ex warehouse....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities....lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls....lb. .60 - .65
imp. black, whole bls....lb. .25 - .30
ground bxs....lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls....lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls....lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks....gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26½ - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms....lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .73 —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld....lb.17.00 —
works....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb.18.00 —
works....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots....oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans, works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis....lb. .23½ - .26½
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26½
tanks....lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c per lb higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms., lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald....lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns....lb. 7.90 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs....lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms....lb. .90 .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests....lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls....lb .28 - 28½
Indol CP, bots....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd....lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd....lb 5.00 —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs....lb. 1.70 - 2.04
resubl, USP, bots, jars....lb 2.55 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb 6.50 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs....lb 4.70 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans....lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans....lb. 8.30 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns....lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs....lb. 6.85 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. 7.10 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls....lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor 8° bbls., c.s., works lb .09 —
l.c.l., works....lb .09½ —
solut., USP IX, chys....lb .16 —
djns....lb .17 —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots....lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs 5.25 6.25
l.c.l. bbls. works 100 lbs 5.75 6.25
USP, dms., works....lb .07½ .09
solut. 42° Be (80% basis) tanks works 100 lbs 4.45 —
Citrate, gran, dms....lb .77 .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N F, powd....lb. 4.45 4.55
Iron hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs....lb. 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms, frt. alld....lb. .24½ —
Oxalate, gran, dms....lb. .83 .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs....lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms....lb. .78 .91
Reduced, NF, kgs....lb. .90 .95
Resinate (4% Fe) dms, frt. alld....lb. .26½ —
Stearate, dms., c.l....lb. .41 - —
ton lots....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs, c.l. works ton 30.00 —
t.c.l. works ton 31.00 —
ferrous (tech. see opperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½ .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms....lb. .55 .58
brown, USP, gran, dms....lb .55 .58
Oxalate, dms....lb .25 .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms....lb .30½ .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms....lb .28½ .31½
Isoborneol, cns....lb 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns....lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms....lb 1.15 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns....lb. .75 .97
Methacrylate, dms, works....lb .60 —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms, works....lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns....lb 4.50 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works....lb. .43 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .14¼ .14¾
t.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 .15½
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½ .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works....lb. .60 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls....lb 15 20
Jalap root, NF, bls....lb 43 45
powd, bbls, bxs....lb 47 50
Juniper berries, bgs....lb. .06 .15
Tar, NF, dms....lb. .42 .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber, dms....lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fiber, dms....lb. .15 .15½
Kava Kava root, bls....lb. .26 .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark. 42-43 specific gravity, w w, tanks gal 09375 —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal 09 0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 —
Okla., ex 41-43 s.g. w w, tanks gal 0925 09625
Penn. Western, 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal .11 —
Kola nuts, bgs....lb. .06 .09

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DDT Government Specifications
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Kyanite—Magnesium Carbonate

Kyanite, imp., 50% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36	.40
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.16¾	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	- .10½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11½	- .12
USP, dms., works	lb.	.35	- .39
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	- —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	1.00	- —
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb	.55	- .60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	- .20
select, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Lead acetate white crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.24	- —
gran., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	- .33
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32	- .33
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.25¾	Nom.
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	Nom.
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	Nom.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1919	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2019	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.39	- —
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y.	lb.	.19	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1890	—
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.36½	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.37	- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.37½	- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24¾	- —
Oxide, fused, bbls	lb.	.24	- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	- —
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	- .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.42½	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2155	- .2157
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2255	- .2257
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.2280	- .2355
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2380	- .2455
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.2305	- .2380
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2405	- .2480
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.48½	- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't p., frt. alld	lb.	.1800	- .1878
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.55	- —
ton lots	lb.	.56	- —
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
ton lots	lb.	.44	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.45	- —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15¾	- —
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.21½	- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.2010	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2110	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1715	- .2271
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1815	- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1919	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2019	—
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	- .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.20¾	- .27
powd., bbls	lb.	.31	- .35
Root, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	- .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	14.50	- —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	18.00	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	- —
Longview, Ark	ton.	10.25	- —
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00	- —
McNeil, Tex	ton.	9.50	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25	- —
Redick, Florida	ton.	13.50	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	11.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Chicago, Ill	ton.	12.50	- —
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	- —
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	- —
Manistique, Mich	ton.	9.50	- —
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	- —
Petoskey, Mich	ton.	16.00	- —
Redick, Fla	ton.	16.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	- —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	17.00	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	15.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	- —
Kingston, Ala	ton.	13.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	- —
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	- —
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00	- —
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	- —
Redick, Florida	ton.	16.00	- —
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	13.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	6.25	- 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 85-92%, dms	lb	6.15	- 6.45
96-98%, dms.	lb.	6.60	- 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.00	- 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb	2.70	- —
dms., works	lb	2.60	- —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	- .38
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	- .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk Midwest mills	ton.	68.00	Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	66.00	Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.2065	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2165	- —
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.67	- —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	10.25	-14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.079	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.089	- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Leaves, NF	lb.	.85	- .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½	- —
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35	- —
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Lupulin tins	lb	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots.	kilo	145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.85	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.10	- 1.12
West Indian, cs	lb.	1.10	- 1.13
broken, cs	lb.	.90	- .95
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works	lb.	.32	- .34¼
synth., rubber grade, cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
USP, light cns	lb.	.34	- .36
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	- .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	72.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash	ton.	36.30	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	- —
bbls., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa., frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

You know what "Lead" does for House Paint

1. It stabilizes the paint film
2. It plasticizes the film
3. It increases water resistance
4. It increases elastic strength

... but do you know that "Lead," in its most economical form, is

Dutch Boy

Basic Silicate White Lead "45X"

Top quality in house paint—with LOWER COST, *is* possible.

You can give your paints all the advantages that "lead" adds — yet save money on every gallon — by using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X."

This unique, new white lead makes available a proportionately larger amount of "lead" because the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. The "lead" is on the outside, where it can be put to work!

This unique, new white lead enables you to use fewer pounds of pigment because of its higher bulking value.

Many leading paint makers now get higher profits—and uniformly high quality—from using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in their formulations.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

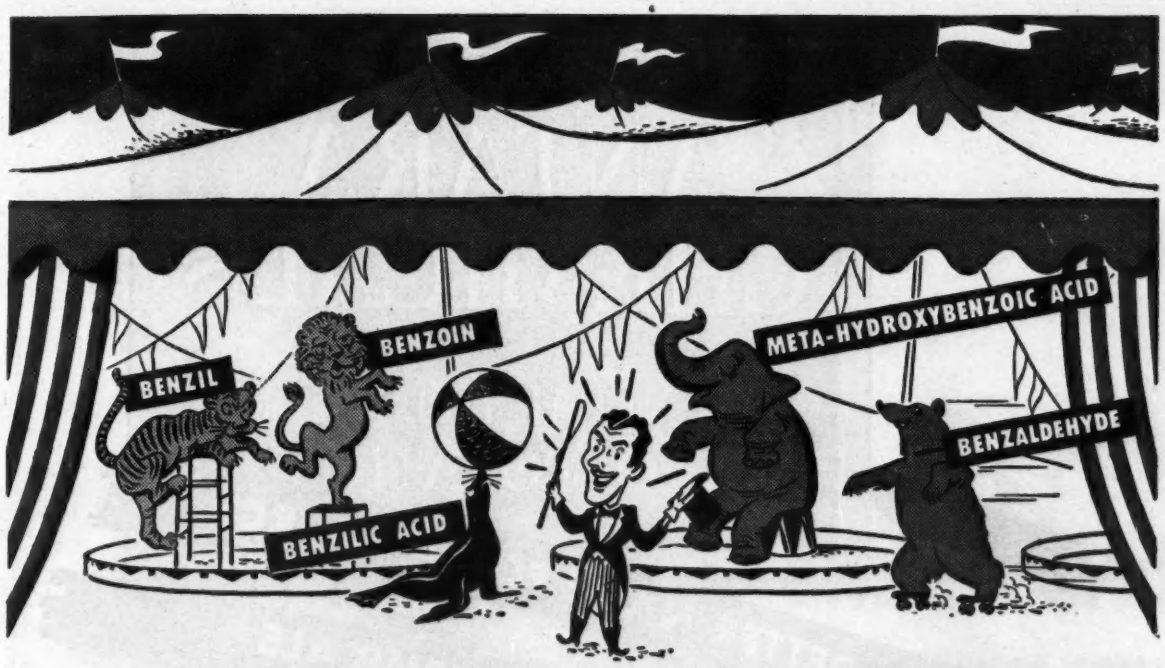
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate tribasic, NF bbls lb 75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb lots lb. .48 .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate bgs lb 12 12½
Borate tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6b. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton.70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb 05¼ .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd, S.E. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark, S. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.82.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l dms. works lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .32 - .33
Chilean, bls. lb. .23 - .24
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ —
less 500 lbs. works lb. .38½ —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.40 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb.10.25 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cs lb 8.10 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., 6b. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., 6b dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd. fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red (see Red precipitate)
yellow tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, 6b. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms. works lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 1.03
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½ - .51½
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .54
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - .37½
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, 6b. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% 6b. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., works. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .59 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms. c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns. 100 lbs. or extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra, cns lb. 2.80 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - .12
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .05 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —

Methyl iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
chys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.25 - —
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. 78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85

Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾ - —
wet-grd., biotite bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —

Magnesium Chloride—Mica, Wet-Grd., Extra Fine



One of these could be your STAR PERFORMER!

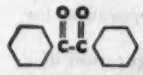
"Book" these versatile Heyden "performers" to put new spark into your "act". Our "booking agent" will supply samples and technical bulletins on request.

BENZIL

A versatile raw material, peculiarly reactive by virtue of the two adjacent carbonyl groups. Derivatives useful as dyes, insecticides, insect repellents, pharmaceuticals. Benzil is an effective chigger toxicant.

Meets U.S. Government Specification JAN-B-565

Availability: Commercial quantities
Containers: 100 Lb. fiber drums



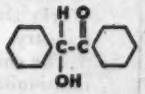
MOL. WT. 210.22

PROPERTIES
Appearance . . . light yellow powder
Congealing Point . . . . . 94°C.
Boiling Point . . . . 346°-348°C. (d.)
Solubility . insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether

BENZOIN

A highly reactive compound useful in the synthesis of a wide variety of products, including surface-active materials and stilbesterol derivatives. Derivatives are used in dyestuff, pharmaceutical, and plastics fields. Benzoin is a catalyst for the photopolymerization of vinyl compounds.

Availability: Commercial quantities
Containers: 100 Lb. fiber drums



MOL. WT. 212.24

PROPERTIES
Appearance . . . light yellow crystals
Melting Range . . . . . 131°-134°C.
Boiling Point 343°-344°C. (768 mm.)
Solubility . insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and acetone; slightly soluble in ether

BENZILIC ACID

Useful Intermediate in the manufacture of mydriatics, spasmolytics, anti-histaminics, local anaesthetics, sedatives, and other pharmaceuticals.

Availability: Commercial quantities
Containers: 100 Lb. fiber drums

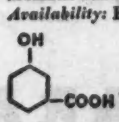
MOL. WT. 228.24

PROPERTIES
Appearance . . . . light tan powder
Congealing Point . . . . . 149°C.
Assay 99.5%
Solubility . . . . soluble in hot water, alcohol and ether

META-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID

Useful as an intermediate in the preparation of fine chemicals. Undergoes reactions typical of phenols and aromatic acids.

Availability: Experimental Quantities



PROPERTIES
Appearance . . . . . white powder
Melting Point . . . . . 202°C.
Solubility . very slightly soluble in cold water; soluble in hot water and alcohol.

SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS

BENZALDEHYDE • BENZOATES • BENZYL CHLORIDE • BROMIDES
CHLORINATED AROMATICS • CREOSOTES • FORMALDEHYDE
FORMIC ACID • GLYCEROPHOSPHATES • GUAIACOLS
HEXAMETHYLENETRAMINE • MEDICINAL COLLOIDS
METHYLENE DISALICYLIC ACID • PARAFORMALDEHYDE
PARAHYDROXYBENZOATES • PENICILLIN • PENTAERYTHRITOLS
PROPYL GALLATE • RESORCINOL • SALICYLATES
SALICYLIC ACID • STREPTOMYCIN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Mica, Wet-Grd., Paint or Lacquer—Oil, Cajeput

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. 07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. 08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ¼c higher. W. of Rockies 1c higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- .17¾
whole, roller, buls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .43
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible bgs. works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. 24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. 25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms. 1c. higher.
USP fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. 29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. 30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33½- .34
New Orleans gal. .29½- .30

Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt alld., or dlvd E lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. cms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 57.00 -58.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 77.00 -80.00
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 45.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625 —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .14½
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f .04869 —
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04666- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms. frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton 14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester N. Y. ton 18.25 —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 20 lbs., dm 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. 23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb .32 —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .50 - .51
splits, bgs lb. .49 - .50
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed bots lb. 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 2.00
55-60%, cns lb. 1.80 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 3.35 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 14.50 -16.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.45 —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.90 —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms. works gal 65 .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.70

ANTARA®
CHEMICALS
DIVISION OF
GENERAL DYESTUFF
CORPORATION

A BETTER NAME FOR A SOURCE
OF BETTER CHEMICALS

ANTARA CHEMICALS

SURFACTANTS—
anionic, nonionic, cationic—detergents, emulsifiers, dispersants, wetting agents, etc.
TEXTILE CHEMICALS
OPTICAL WHITENING AGENTS
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
ORGANIC SEQUESTRANTS
PAPER AND LEATHER CHEMICALS
ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES
ACETYLENE DERIVATIVES
CARBONYL IRON POWDERS

ANTARA PRODUCTS, since October 1950 a division of General Dyestuff Corporation, this month changes its name to ANTARA CHEMICALS. The new name, it is believed, more accurately characterizes the general product line marketed by Antara—chemicals made by the General Aniline Works Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation for industry.

The change in name coincides with the inauguration of a multi-million dollar expansion program which will increase the research, production and service facilities of the division in the fields of surfactants, acetylene derivatives, intermediates and industrial chemicals.

For more complete information on any of the products in the broad categories listed at the left—or on the research, application and technical service facilities behind these products—please write on your company letterhead.

ANTARA CHEMICALS
DIVISION OF
GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK
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IN CANADA: Chemical Developments of Canada Limited, Leaside, Toronto 17
Irwin Dyestuff Corporation Limited, Montreal

gdc ANTARA

FOR THE FINEST AND FASTEST in Dyestuffs—it's INDANTHRENE...Ask For It!

Oil, calamus, cns	lb.	30.00	-36.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.36	- .42
white, dms	lb.	.36	- .42
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.00	-11.15
rectified, cns	lb.	9.50	-13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	57.00	-70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95	- 6.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3725-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.3960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.4010-	—
tanks	lb.	.3825-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3910-	—
tanks	lb.	.3735-	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4550-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.3300	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3475-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3525-	—
tanks	lb.	.3375-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3675-	—
tanks	lb.	.3525-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3450-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3500-	—
tanks	lb.	.3350-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	280.00	-340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	52.50	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.95	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	- 2.40
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.30	- 2.60
Java type, cns	lb.	.95	- 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	3.65	- 4.25
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.12½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.11½-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.90	- 2.00
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	19.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, Texas	lb.	.13¼-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01⅞-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.60	- 7.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.55
70-75%, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.15	- .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13½-	—
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.20	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	20.35	-26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	18.75	-30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	19.00	-24.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11	- .12
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.14	- .15
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech, cns	lb.	.65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms, cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns	lb.	4.15	- 5.45
38-40%, ester, cns	lb.	5.75	- 6.75
40-42%, ester, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.25
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	3.65	- 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.55	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
West Indian, cns	lb.	8.05	- 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	-15.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.2190-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2240-	.2290
tankcars	lb.	.2090-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.2120-	—
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 5.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.10½-	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1780-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1880-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1520-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37	- .38
20°, dms	lb.	.36	- .37
30°, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	115.00	-125.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —

Oil, niaouli, cns	lb.	1.95	- 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.35	- 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Officica, liquid, dms	lb.	.27	- .27½
tankcars	lb.	.25	- .26
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.25	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	No stocks.	
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.15	- 2.20
foots, dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.50
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	223.00	—
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.25	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	9.50	-17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.16¾-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.,	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.00	- 7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.85

Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.127	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies Siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.22	- .22¼
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-52.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.30
Rue, bots	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-23.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	12.00	-13.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	11.25	-14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1780-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1880-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1660-	—
tanks	lb.	.1520-	—
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.25
natural (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	3.00
Savory, cns	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, works	gal	.20	- —

Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.13	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.03	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1745-	.1850
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.17⅛
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1830-	.1880
tankcars	lb.	.1720-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1710-	.1760
tankcars	lb.	.16	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.95	5.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07⅛
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11½-	.13
Tansy, dms	lb	8.60	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex tra. works, South	gal.	57	- —
whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			

THE RIGHT OIL
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MUST HAVE . . . .
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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Theobroma—Pectin

Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns. lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .37 - —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
tanks lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 22.50 -25.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns. lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns. lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Oil, wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots. lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .18½- —
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines, crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cans. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cans. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490- .2492
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .18¼
Mexican, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .98 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, d m s., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitropnenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works, frt adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt alld lb. .98 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123 AMP, solid, cns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0753- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805 —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 90 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills, ton. 88.00 -90.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —

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Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
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BORAX
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CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
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SODA ASH
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SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
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SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

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ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.32	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.53	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots		.04	—
100,000 unit tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.18	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 30,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3,	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot, ex whse.	lb.	1.64	1.67
Dec. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.54	—
Jan. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.50	—
Mar. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.34	.35
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.30	.31
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.25	.23
White, bgs	lb.	2.35	2.40
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.56	.52
imported bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅛	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	.07½
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.60	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.30	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery,	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.16½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.12	.145
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.23½	—
25-28° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1950	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—

Penicillin—Phenylethanolamine

Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tar, distilled dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.50	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.54	—
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)	lb.	2.00	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 30%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, fib lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalanine dextro isomer, dms. works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., divd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb dms. divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—

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Distributors of Heavy and Fine Chemicals from Basic Producers both here and abroad. Shipment from warehouse stocks in Metropolitan New York or direct from producers' plants.

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Phenylethyl Acetate—Potassium-Titanium Oxalate

Phenylethyl acetate, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms..... lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works..... lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works... lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines.... long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works..... lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns. ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phosphorus pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
works ton.37.00 —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 13 .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs.11.85 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs kilo.13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs..... lb. .16 .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials .... oz. 5.70 - 6.20

Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.72 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate bots kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.37.00 —
l.c.l. works .....ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works ..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..... lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polyoxyethylene, tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50

Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l ..... lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs .....lb. .60 - .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15
Czech, bgs .....lb. .16 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
Polish, bgs. .....lb. .16½ Nom.
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .15 Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 .57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.30 —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16¼- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran. dms lb 31 .33
Chloride, USP cryst., dms ... lb. .26 .27
gran., dms ..... lb. .20 .22
powd. dms ..... lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .32 .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Fluoride dms. works ..... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms...lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.15 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. 31 - —
powd., bbls lb. 25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.20 —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.30
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 .90

WE NEED YOUR EMPTY DRUMS

The problem of obtaining enough metal chemical containers to avoid shipping delays has become acute

THE PROMPT RETURN of our empty drums will relieve the situation substantially . . . will help to keep the flow of chemicals moving to you.

Every drum of Shell chemicals now carries self-addressed return markings. You simply have your delivery agent pick up the drum when empty and return it to the address on the label . . . freight collect.

Return your empties . . . you'll get your chemicals quicker.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
EASTERN DIVISION:
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
WESTERN DIVISION:
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark
IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .23 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ .20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55 00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½ .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb 04 - —
sun dried, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .28
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh; bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.34 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
denim, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs, c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, basks (76 lbs.) net flask 215.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Red, eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa. Copley O.; Easton Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .03¼ .09¼
special, high color all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls. works lb .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, bgs. works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Red, spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 —
ex whse, New York lb 06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 —
Turkey, bbls. works lb. .14½ —
Tuscan bbls frt equald lb 24½ 25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 —
25% bgs., works lb .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb .0475- —
35% bgs. works lb .05 - —
40% bgs. works lb .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cans lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung, bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb 4.37 4.39
Red saunders wood, grad, bbls lb .30 —
Rennin, NF powder lb 6.25 —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP cryst. dms., works lb 2.75 —
powd., dms. works lb. 2.95 —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 125 00 —
Readily soluble bots. dlvd kilo 125 00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —

NEW low-cost complete vehicle for high quality flat finishes . . .

aroflat 3050-P40

Modified alkyd vehicle makes your paints easy to apply

To meet paint industry demand for a low-cost, complete vehicle for high quality one coat flat paints, U.S.I. has developed the new AROFLAT 3050-P40. AROFLAT 3050-P40 imparts excellent non-penetration and ease of application to your finishes. Viscosity of the new resin makes possible easy handling in tank-cars, tank-wagons and drums.

AROFLAT 3050-P40 is made from non-critical raw materials, so you can be assured of ready availability. Contact your nearest U.S.I. office today for complete technical information.

AROFLAT 3050-P40 will give your finishes . . .

- Brushing Ease
- Good Scrubability
- Good Color-Retention
- Excellent Hold-Out
- Good Flexibility
- Good Figment Suspension and Stability

TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS — AROFLAT 3050-P40

Non-Volatile	39-41 %
Solvent	Petroleum Thinner
Viscosity (G-H)	H-L
Acid Number of Non-Volatile	10 Max.
Color (Gardner Standards)	10 Max.
Approximate Range, Wt./Gal. @ 25° C (Solution)	7.2-7.3 lbs.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Branches in all Principal Cities

Rochelle Salt—Sodium Fluoride

Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 .40
Rosemary flowers bls lb 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.80
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.05
WW, dms., c.l., wcrks 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Rotenone (Tubatoxin) cons. works tech. bbls. works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 46.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib dms gram .03 .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram .03 - .04
Ryania 100% powd. ngs., works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots 1.75 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .90 - 1.05
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 23.50 - 27.00
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. .63 - .64
Greek, fancy bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .35 - .40
Greek, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .08¾ - .09
unrefined, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 1.06
powdered salol, 10c higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11 75 - 12.25
NF, gran., dms lb 15¾ - 17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.00
Santonin, NF, dms., cryst., powd., cns. lb. 300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls lb. .06½ - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin (ump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.00
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.00 - 17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., divd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., oxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .26 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .56 - .57
No. 2, bgs lb. .54 - .55
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .53 - .53
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .79¾ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .79½ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57½ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .58¾ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .45 - .65
Western bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .25 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, ngs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls, bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .41½ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ - .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. .23 - .26
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .30 - .33
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14¼ - —
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11½
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¼ - —

What do you want in a FATTY ACID?

Do you want uniformity in fatty acids? —purity?—light color?—resistance to rancidity? You'll find them all in Drew Fatty Acids—whether your need is for coconut . . . lauric . . . stearic . . . soya . . . or any one of the many fatty acids which make up the Drew line. If your need is for *"custom made"* fatty acids, Drew does produce them to meet the most exacting requirements.

If you are an alkyd resin manufacturer, you will like our water white Soya or Linseed Fatty Acids made only from the whole oils. We also offer Soya and Linseed Fatty Acids made from the foots. To complete our line of products for the alkyd resin manufacturer, we also offer Alkali Refined Soyabean Oil.

Drew produces more than twenty fatty acids in volume to meet the specific requirements of manufacturers in many different fields. Examine the group below and select the fatty acids that meet your specific requirements.

Write for Technical Bulletin "Drew Fatty Acids" or better still, phone us. We will be glad to discuss your problems with your technicians.

DREW FATTY ACIDS for:
- COSMETICS
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- DETERGENTS
- SHAVING CREAMS
- FOOD
- PHARMACEUTICALS
- TEXTILES
- RUBBER
- PAINTS
- PLASTICS
- PAPER
- INSECTICIDES
- PROTECTIVE COATINGS
- ALKYD RESINS

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL DATA

PRODUCT	TYPE	FFA	TITRE °C	IODINE VALUE	ACID VALUE	SAP VALUE	COLOR
AB	Distilled-Fractionated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	24-28	8-16	251-263	251-263	20.0/3.0
AAB	85-90% Lauric Acid	139-144	37.0 Min.	3.0 Max.	277-287	277-287	15.0/2.0
ABL	70% Lauric Acid	138-141	30.0 Min.	5.0 Max.	275-281	275-281	20.0/3.0
ABH	Distilled-Fractionated Hydrogenated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	29	3.0 Max.	251-263	251-263	15.0/2.0
AAAB	Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids	116-126	30.0 Max.	14-22	232-253	232-253	35.0/5.0
Caprylic Acid	Caprylic Acid—65% Caprylic Acid—80%	184 191		2.0 Max.	366 380	366 380	10.0/2.0
Wuxaline S	Distilled-Fractionated Soya Fatty Acid	99-102	22-24	125-140	197-203	197-203	10.0/1.5
Wuxaline S-2	Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-107	24-28	115 Min.	197-213	197-213	35.0/10.0
Wuxaline L	Distilled-Fractionated Linseed Fatty Acid	99-101	22.0 Max.	175-192	197-201	197-201	10.0/1.5
Wuxaline C	Cottonseed Fatty Acids	98-103	34-40	90-110	196-206	196-206	30.0/8.0
Wuxaline 99	Double Distilled Oleic Fatty Acid	98-101	8.0-10.0	85-93	195-201	195-201	10.0/1.5

Also Stearic, Capric and Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
4 to 20 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .28
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms.....lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosuphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works, lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .06¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentacmorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP dried powd. ogs., dms. monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
works lb. .19 .20¼
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex., N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works .....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
dms..lb. .22¼- —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., tech., anhyd. ogs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19¼
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 .65
tech., dms works lb 30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12¼- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms. 1,000 lbs or more works lb .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .36 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., work lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works..... lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. 15½- —

Sodium Fluoracetate—Sorbitol

PAPER
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE
GLASS
SOAP
RAYON
PETROLEUM
For
Quality Alkalies
Specify
SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Nytron
Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Soybean Meal—Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate

soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 74.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ - .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630 - —
sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
squill red, fortified, powd., bxs, boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

starch, potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .14 - —
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Staves, acre seed, bxs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .394 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms. lb. .20½ - .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 oz. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21¼ - .22¼
t.c.l., works lb. .22¼ - .23¼
tanks, works lb. .20 - .21
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99% not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short ton. 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 135.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate to other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd lb. .13¾ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .07½ - —
fancy lb. .07¾ - —
special lb. .06½ - —
No. 1 lb. .06½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .09
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼ - .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .07½ - .08
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07¼ - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½ - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .63
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .50 - .53
prime, dms lb. .43 - .44
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .86 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 2.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 2.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .30 - .33

NEW BRIGHTNESS in every room through TITANOX PIGMENTED PLASTICS

Useful plastic products in glistening whites and gay tints sparkle throughout today's modern home. Bathrooms are being glamorized through such plastic products as shower curtains, soap dishes, towel racks, brush handles, drinking cups, wall tile, seats. And TITANOX titanium dioxide pigments go a long way in helping make these attractive plastics possible.

TITANOX pigments are compatible with all types of plastics and because of their inertness will not alter the physical characteristics of your products. Their fine and uniform particle size affords easy mixing and compounding for consistent results.

The rutile types of titanium dioxide pigments are universally acceptable to most types of plastics—TITANOX-RA for outstanding whiteness in stocks of low loadings, TITANOX-RCHT for heavily loaded stocks and tints. However, when exceptional whiteness is imperative, TITANOX-A, the anatase titanium dioxide, is often preferred.

Our Technical Service Department is always available for assistance in the pigmentation of your natural or synthetic polymers. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments
TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs., shipment lb. .23 - —
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56¼
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Toludin base distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz. tots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .017½ - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate (tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate (tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 2.65 - —
yellow kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 116.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .33
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - 90.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 69.00 - 70.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

ASCORBIC ACID

Quality ➧ **United States Pharmacopoeia**

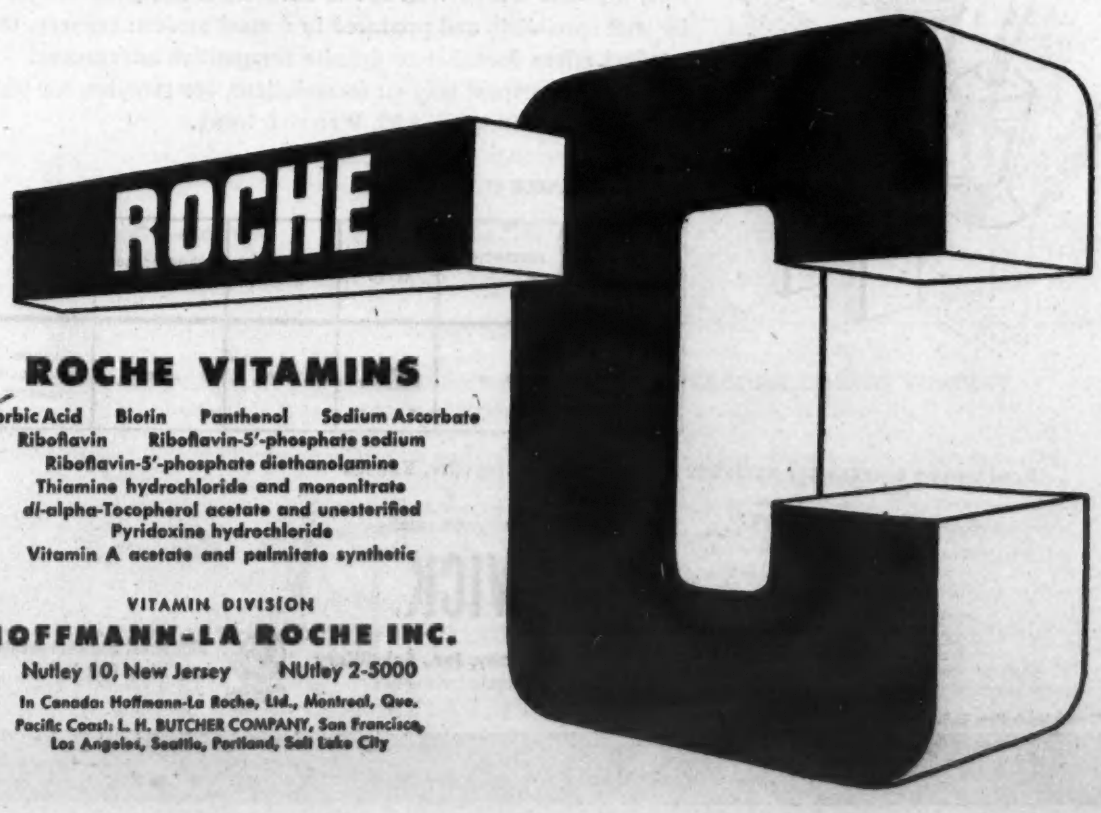
Source ➧ **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION**

Supply ➧ **Manufactured by the tons**

Special qualities ➧ **Roche ascorbic acid is available in four types:**
GRANULAR **FINE GRANULAR**
FINE POWDER **AMPUL (for parenteral solutions)**
These types take care of practically every manufacturing requirement.

Packaging ➧ **GRANULAR, FINE GRANULAR AND FINE POWDER: Packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles.**

AMPUL: Available as above . . . and also in special "Gassed in Glass" (sealed under inert gas) amber glass bottles, 1 and 2½ Kg. sizes.



ROCHE VITAMINS

Ascorbic Acid Biotin Panthenol Sodium Ascorbate
Riboflavin Riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium
Riboflavin-5'-phosphate diethanolamine
Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate
dl-alpha-Tocopherol acetate and unesterified
Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Vitamin A acetate and palmitate synthetic

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Vinyl Isobutylether—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Vinyl isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm. bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
Vitamin A, natural, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .20 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol)
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K, 25 gm. bots. gram 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11½ - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs lb. .61 - .63
Brazilian bgs lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .78 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.01 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.06 - 1.07
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.06 - 1.07
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.23 - 1.28
No. 2 lb. 1.21 - 1.26

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported German, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .84 - .86
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Wax, sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 - 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. whse ton. 25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 19.00 - —
325 mesh same basis ton. 20.00 - 27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 45.00 - 50.00
l.c.l. same basis ton. 60.00 - 62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .55 - .65

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .193 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30¼ - —
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

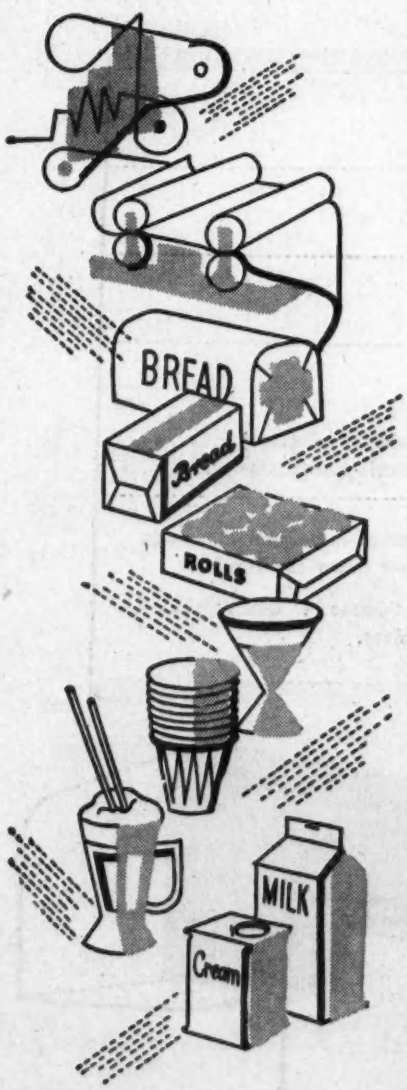
Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP all shades, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.



WARCO* WAX 150

For use in food packaging and allied applications, *odorless, tasteless* Warco Wax 150 is unexcelled. Research-developed by wax specialists and produced in a most modern refinery, this product offers formulators definite competitive advantages.

For expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, get in touch with Warwick today.

TECHNICAL CHECK LIST:

MELTING POINT ASTM D127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/ 5 sec.	COLOR	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
145-150	25-30	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Produced by COOPERATIVE REFINERY ASSOCIATION, Coffeyville, Kansas

Exclusive Distributors:

WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary

CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G, pigments, bbls	lb.	1.91	2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb	0141	0250
c.l., works	lb	0166	0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
c.l.	lb	04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	0185	.0310
synth. bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.03¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4 17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	28	30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.28½	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate purified powd. dms.	lb.	28	—
tech. rubbermakers' bgs. works.	lb.	.15½	.16½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.85	—
solution 50% dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks works	100 lbs	4 10	—
NF, gran. dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide kgs works	lb.	.457	477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	45	46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
Oleate fused bbls	lb.	35	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead free bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1815	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1915	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2035	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2185	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.45
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	-11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher. USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb	36	.37
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	-11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate basic, cake, bbls., works	lb	30½	—
Hydride, cns., ex whse	lb.	12.00	—
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less works	lb	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Zirconium silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04½	.04¾
milled bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Small Producers Get

—Continued from page 4

regulation are manufacturers whose net sales of goods that they made did not exceed $1,000,000 for their last complete fiscal year ending not later than July 31, 1951. Another qualification is that a manufacturer's net sales during the first half of 1951 may not have been more than 15 percent above his net sales for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Must File New Form

A new OPS public form 105, containing full instructions, must be filed by manufacturers coming under the regulation, instead of OPS public form 8. In order to put into effect new ceilings under this supplementary regulation, every manufacturer must first calculate his CPR 22 ceilings and must supply certain information on form 105 as to his calculations.

This SR does not, in any way, affect the provisions of CPR 22 for a manufacturer until he files the new form 105. Therefore, any manufacturer subject to CPR 22 who has not filed under this SR by December 19, 1951, the mandatory effective date for CPR 22, will be required to file OPS public form 8 by December 19, 1951, as provided under CPR 22.

Fatty Acid Production Reported for October

First totals of a new monthly compilation of production statistics of the fatty acid industry show an October production of 38,600,000 pounds—18,400,000 pounds in saturated acids, and 20,200,000 pounds in the unsaturated group. The figures were released by the fatty acid section, Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, and represent production of twenty firms, comprising virtually all the companies producing this class of product.

Figures for shipments, plus captive use, in October total 38,000,000 pounds, of which some 6,000,000 pounds are export. Total stocks are 40,900,000 pounds. Production and sales figures are being collected in a new breakdown of products with eleven categories according to type and iodine value.

Wool Grease Producers Ask Special Price Ceiling

Prompt preparation of a tailored regulation which would iron out disparities in prices between producers was recommended today by members of the wool grease producers industry advisory committee at their first meeting with OPS officials.

Committeemen suggested that a dollars-and-cents regulation, following closely the pattern of MPR 53, issued by the wartime Office of Price Administration, be prepared, with a uniform upward adjustment of 7 cents per pound from the prices appearing in that regulation.

Members said this adjustment would result in prices near the average levels under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, GCPR, under which producers in the industry, with perhaps a few exceptions, are now pricing.

Committeemen reported price distortions frozen under GCPR were such that some producers had withdrawn their product from the market, despite the demand, hoping for a more favorable price regulation. They estimated an equitable adjustment of price would stimulate production and augment supplies by about 10 percent.

BIGGEST WAX NEWS IN YEARS!

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47¢ PER POUND

FOB—Moorestown, N. J.

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Demonstrators Dispute Settled?

After many years deliberation, the Federal Trade Commission has finally issued rules of fair trade practice for the toiletries industry which are calculated to end the controversy over use of demonstrators. In effect, the commission has agreed to a continuance of this method of point-of-sale promotional activity by allowing manufacturers and distributors to supply demonstrators in some of their retail outlets and alternate service on proportionately equal terms in others.

The use of demonstrators, and the practice of paying part of the salaries of retail clerks to push a particular brand of merchandise, is not new. It has been used for years by many industries, but it has probably been most exploited by the cosmetic and toilet preparations group and it has paid off. It is responsible to no small extent for the growth of this industry, which today has a retail sales volume of more than $600,000,000. And to those members of the industry who make use of this form of merchandising, it comes as a welcome relief to know that, administratively at least, the government now recognizes its value and does not intend to prohibit it. But it is a form of merchandising that is open to abuse, and might easily lead to complaints from "unfavored" customers.

In giving approval to the demonstrator sales technique, FTC has been forced to back water to no little extent in the light of court decisions and its own past orders on the question. At least one of its members fears the commission is not on firm legal grounds in view of the decision in the Elizabeth Arden case, and its own orders in that case, which held the firm to be in violation of the Robinson-Patman act when it supplied demonstrators to some of its customers, but none to a competing customer. It is his view that if a demonstrator is supplied to one customer, then such service must be accorded, on proportionately equal terms, to all other customers and not some other and different service.

It is significant that one of the FTC commissioners differs so strongly from his brethren on this issue, because it shows clearly that the industry is not out of the woods on the demonstrator question despite the fact that rules have been approved for their use. The point of his argument is not against the rules as a matter of administrative policy, but rather that the commission has misinterpreted the law and is lulling the industry into the belief that by following the rules it will be safe from court action.

About the most that can be said for the rules is that if industry follows them religiously and provides the alternative services on proportionate equal terms, it won't have to worry about FTC breathing down its neck. But there is nothing to prevent some disgruntled customer, who feels he was discriminated against when denied a demonstrator, from bringing suit for treble damages for antitrust law violation. The rules are no safeguard against private actions and, until the courts finally rule on the issue, the subject of demonstrators and alternative services will remain a matter of debate.

Gold for Chemicals

All over the nation, front pages smoke as steam builds up for the Fall of Fifty-two. "Scurrilous," "defamatory," "sinister," "betrayer," all the old adjectives are working overtime to convince the public that either complete change or continuation of the status quo is the nation's vital need. Inevitably, the nation's economy will be viewed with alarm from both sides of the two-party fence. That's as it always is and should be.

It's certainly not soothing but possibly steadying, before this impending baring of every economic nerve, to look backward to a not necessarily happier day when all wasn't as well as might be with the nation's money. Glancing through the first issue of OPD (Oct. 18, 1871), you find that gold wasn't just something to sink in Kentucky, people actually demanded it in exchange for certain chemicals but were quite willing to take currency for others.

Caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, bichromate of potash and chlorate of potash all called for gold, as did citric, oxalic and tartaric acids. But only French hydrate of potash was quoted in bullion; English and American could be had for currency. Gold bought crude brimstone, but brimstone American roll and flor sulphur went for greenbacks. Probably Spaniards harked back to their Inca conquests in specifying gold for their licorice paste; the same product from Calabria, Greece, or Sicily didn't stipulate such payment. Most gums could be had for currency, though damar and senegal were golden exceptions. Peppermint was the only essential oil not quoted in gold.

Pick your own paradoxes: the first OPD was reproduced completely, if somewhat illegibly, in OPD for October 22, 1951. Nothing but relaxation can come of your effort. Gold will still be sunk in Kentucky and dollars will continue to be quoted at thirty or fifty-three cents, depending on your view of our expanding economy.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

able to negotiate rough terrain more easily.

The sleds are molded of a glass mat impregnated with a polyester resin. A permanent white surface aids camouflage and is especially compounded to reduce abrasion. Three phenolic-impregnated cotton duck runners protect the bottom and give good tracking characteristics. Tie-down ropes and rings for securing cargo, in addition to pulling rings, complete the sleds.

Penicillin by the Ton

Penicillin production is now being discussed in the industry in terms of tons, rather than Oxford units, because the latter are beginning to border on the fantastic.

During the past nine months there has been a tremendous increase in the planned productive capacity for the antibiotic and when it comes in, the output of penicillin will be stepped up from around twenty-four and one-half tons, on an annual basis, to around thirty-four tons or possibly as high as thirty-nine tons.

This means an increase in production in terms of Oxford units of from around 2,500,000,000,000 to 3,500.000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000,000 units—figures too large for comprehension, hence the reduction to tons which can be more readily understood.

Disseminating Scientific Data

The tremendous increase in industrial research that has taken place since World War II has made necessary a radical change in the methods of accumulating and disseminating scientific information. This is pointed out in a feature article in the November issue of the *Bibliography of Technical Reports* just released by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce.

Up to World War II research workers accumulated scientific information by reporting the results of their work in scientific and technical periodicals. This information was made available to others by indexing and cataloging these articles in various abstract services. Since World War II the bulk of research results have appeared in the form of technical reports prepared by the research contractor for the agency financing the research. Furthermore, these reports are often classified and their circulation is therefore highly restricted due to security requirements. New arrangements have therefore had to be evolved so that the research results obtained by some scientists can be found and made use of by others. The arrangements which do this are detailed in this article.

Inflation in 1952

Regardless of what other economists might think, and there are many who disagree, the economists in the Office of Price Stabilization hold to the belief that 1952 has in store some problems of inflation that will be equal in seriousness to any since the beginning of the Korean conflict.

Before Korea we were spending, as a nation, only 6 percent of our national income on the security program, including armament, atomic energy program and stockpile. We are now spending at a rate of about $41,000,000,000 for this program, or 12 percent of income, and this will go up to about $65,000,000,000, or 20 percent of our income next year. This increased rate of spending will require upwards of 3,500,000 more people in defense production and vastly increase consumer incomes.

Even with higher tax rates for 1952, there will still be a substantial increase in incomes left after taxes. Also, there will be about $4,000,000,000 of government bonds maturing next year. All this money will be pushing out into the economic stream looking for goods to buy and, in the absence of strong price controls, at a time when the supply of goods must constantly decline in amounts because of shortages of materials needed for essential military and industrial production.

Phosphate Fertilizer Costs

Interior department experts figure that development of the Columbia River basin will mean a savings to farmers of around $25 a ton in the cost of phosphate fertilizers through lower costs of power. In a speech recently before the Oregon State Horticultural Society, Secretary Chapman blamed the high cost of power in the area near the vast Idaho phosphate deposits on the lesser level of consumption of phosphatic fertilizers compared with other areas. This is what he said:—

"The smelting of phosphate rock takes a great deal of electric power. There are at the present time, in southern Idaho, industrial firms ready and waiting to build concentrated phosphate fertilizer plants. They will build these plants as soon as low-cost power is available.

"These companies have been negotiating with the private power companies, and the latest price available in the Soda Springs area is a quotation of 6.8 mills per kilowatt hour for industrial power for the phosphate industry. This price is prohibitive. When you compare it with the cost of 2 or 2.5 mills, which is the rate for federal hydroelectric power, you can see that it means an additional cost of about $25 per ton of phosphate plant food produced.

"The fact that this would mean an additional cost to Oregon farmers of about $250,000 per year, at the present rate of fertilizer consumption, is only part of the story, because if the cost of phosphate fertilizer could be reduced by as much as $25 a ton the present rate of consumption would be greatly increased."

Water Fluoridation

Fluoridation of public water supplies to reduce tooth decay has been endorsed by a special committee of the National Research Council. Properly controlled, the addition of fluorides to drinking water which lacks these chemicals appears to be both safe and effective, the committee finds.

Fluoridation has been the subject of controversies in many cities throughout the country. It has been hailed by some as reducing dental decay by two-thirds, and opposed by others as of questionable value and possibly dangerous. The council's committee was appointed last spring to study the evidence on both sides and give an impartial answer.

While endorsing fluoridation, the committee cautions that its safety depends on proper controls and its effectiveness on proper selection of water supplies for treatment. It makes the point that fluoridation should be considered by any community which includes a child population of suffcient size, and which obtains its water supply from sources which are free from or extremely low in fluorides, but the actual reduction in dental caries will vary according to local conditions.

It is estimated that fluorides in amounts of about one part in a million are needed to reduce caries. The protection is gained chiefly by drinking fluoride-containing water while the permanent teeth are being formed, or up to about 12 years of age. However, this protection lasts to some extent into adult life.

Specifications Tangle

Steps are being taken towards eliminating one of the big sore spots in government procurement—the business of the military services having one set of specifications for packaging and packing requirements, and the civilian agencies of the government having an entirely different set for the same product. The General Services Administration, the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget are going to take a whack at working out an agreement whereby a single set of standards will govern, regardless of who is doing the buying.

Single standard specifications can be drawn up for only common items of supply in government. Where this is possible the standards will be specified and their use made mandatory by all agencies for a trial period of one year. If they are found unworkable, they will be discarded or modified as the case may be.

One of the points being stressed is greater utilization of nationally recognized industry and technical society standards and specifications with a corresponding reduction in the development of specifications for items where the volume of procurement is not sufficient to warrant the expense and effort of preparing a specification.

The plans are in line with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission for introducing more efficiency in the government.

Heavy Chemicals

Sodium phosphate, tribasic prices were lowered last week and sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhydrous quotations were advanced. Both revisions were fractional and require no important explanation. Advances in cobalt salts have not come through to date and no revisions of antimony salts have been announced although both markets have been strengthened by recent advances in the basic metals. Lead chloride and peroxide have not responded to the late increase in the price of metallic lead. The trade is awaiting an announcement from Washington in regard to the amount of sulphuric acid allotted to certain consuming industries. NPA is considering orders to conserve stocks of hydrofluoric acid, a story appears elsewhere in this issue.

No significant improvement could be noted in the overall demand for heavy chemicals. Consumers appear to be more interested in buying for current wants than in future shipments while producers are a bit selective on booking contracts. There is no shortage of soda ash or caustic soda on spot but chlorine remains definitely tight. Most of the bleaching powder produced is being routed into government channels and the civilian supply is scarce. Shortage of container facilities has aggravated the movement of formic acid. Bakeries took more ammonium bicarbonate during the week, presumably for holiday packages. Calcium chloride moved rather briskly for state ice control. The inquiry was slightly better for the dry forms of caustic potash for chemical use and some producers look for improvement in the textile demand for liquid shortly after the turn of the year.

The chemical industry in the Federal Republic of Germany had its fourth successive monthly cutback in August, 1951, when the production index is estimated to have dropped 7 points. A more serious decline was prevented by using imported coal and substitute fuels.

Paper production based on a perctanage of six-day capacity was 95.0 percent for the week ending November 24, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 98.9R in the preceding week and 96.3 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Maintenance of heavy demand both for agriculture and industry has prevented any appreciable easement from the tight supply position. Producers state there is still a sizable demand that cannot be satisfied readily from current output and they do not look for any permanent improvement in supplies until new production reaches the market at intervals over 1952.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Activity was on a broader scale last week. The approach of the holiday season brought out an increased demand from the cracker bakeries and in producing quarters it was stated that inquiry was a bit better for other industrial uses. There was no shortage of stocks.

Bleaching Powder—Shipments for government use have kept the civilian supply definitely short. In producing quarters, it was stated a tight market can be expected well into next year.

Calcium Chloride—Sales of fairly sizable dimensions have been booked over the past two weeks and demand is still strong for ice control and cement use. Producers in most instances have inventories sufficient to meet requirements unless the Winter is unusually severe. Weather conditions always play an important part in regulating the demand for this chemical. Last Winter, it will be recalled, was unusually mild.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Remained in definitely short supply with no indication of early improvement. Future production will depend upon the amount of carbon bisulphide and chlorine made available and both of these materials are exceedingly scarce at the present time.

Chlorine — Most consumers have continued short of this material and there is no indication of nearby easement in supply conditions. Producers are moving all the material possible at present but are still behind on shipments. Besides an abnormally heavy civilian demand there are plenty of DO's and directives to be satisfied.

Cobalt Salts—Production of acetate in September was placed at 4,112 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. August output was 6,150 pounds. Shipments during September amounted to 4,475 pounds and stocks on September 30 totaled 4,204 pounds, against 4,567 on August 31. Production of carbonate in September was 8,345 pounds, compared with 12,020 in the preceding month. Shipments were 7,331 pounds, and stocks at the close of the month amounted to 3,865 pounds, against 2,851 on August 31.

Copper Sulphate—A leading producer is still refusing to take on additional orders but is moving stocks against current contracts under capacity output. Demand has shown no sign of easement and there has been a steady increase in inquiry from the potato growing areas who appear a bit concerned over the supply outlook for 1952. Industrial demand is strong with export inquiry active and sales restricted by the shortage of stocks and the fact that the chemical is now on the positive list.

Fluorspar—Consumption in the United States in the third quarter of 1951 reached the unprecedented total of 123,216 short tons, a gain of one percent over the preceding quarter and 0.9 percent greater than the previous high established in the first quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Usage of fluorspar at hydrofluoric acid plants was the largest on record and output of the acid grade was the highest since the first quarter of 1944. The flotation mill near Forney, Idaho, made its initial production of acid grade concentrates in the third quarter. Domestic production and shipments were slightly higher than in the second quarter but imports dropped 39 percent.

Production and shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin of all grades were 92,100 and 96,957 short tons, respectively, in the third quarter, an increase of 4 percent in each over the preceding quarter. Of the shipments of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the third quarter, 48,612 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 5,258 tons from Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Shipments of all grades in the third quarter comprised 96,634 tons to domestic consumers and 323 tons for export.

Potash, Caustic—Supply conditions have improved under a spotty consuming demand. In some producing quarters, a slight pickup in textile demand was reported with possibilities of expansion after the turn of the year but the soap inquiry is still down. The dry forms were in moderate demand for chemical uses.

Potassium Carbonate—No unusual activity could be noted last week. Glass specialty plants which are considered the largest consumers are not taking on much stock at present. Meanwhile, the supply position is described as comfortable with spot material obtainable from first hands.

Potassium Chlorate—Prompt shipments continued available from first hand supply sources with buying interest showing no unusual activity. The situation is entirely different from that noted during the Summer months when producers were under heavy pressure for shipments.

Soda Ash—No shortage of stocks for immediate or prompt shipment. Supplies have increased over the past week with the edge off demand. Most of the producers can offer spot material but have maintained a selective attitude in placing contracts. The most important demand at present is said to emanate from the paper mills where production has been sustained at a relatively high level.

Soda, Caustic—Producers appear to have adequate stocks of liquid for spot shipment to meet current requirements and conditions at present favor an increase rather than a reduction in supplies. Demand is not urgent with the movement to petroleum refineries more pronounced than in other directions. The dry forms are not in excessive supply although

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhydrous, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
248.2	248.2	247.3	223.4	236.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
125.9	125.9	125.9	121.9	125.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Ammonium Bicarbonate
Soda Ash Ammonium Chloride TSP
Sodium Nitrite Acetic Acid

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some of the producers are in a position to offer spot material.

Sodium Antimoniate—Producers have not advanced the price of this chemical to date, regardless of the higher market established for the metal. Demand for metallic coating is fair but not urgent and the supply situation is comfortable.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Stocks are fully adequate to meet consuming requirements and production has kept the supply somewhat in excess of current demand, quite a contrast with conditions prevailing a year ago.

Sodium Chlorate—First hands are in a position to make prompt shipments. Consuming requirements have been fairly well leveled off and the market has been restored to a satisfactory degree of balance.

Sodium Phosphate, Dibasic—Priced higher at $7.25 per 100 pounds for anhydrous in carlots and $7.65 for less, f.o.b. the works. Higher production costs accounted for the upward revision.

Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic—Some of the producers have reduced the price of crystals 10c. per 100 pounds to $4.05 for carlots and to $4.45 and upwards for smaller quantities, f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Acids

Chromic — Stocks continue available from some of the producers while others are still pinched for supplies. Buying interest has shown no unusual activity during the past month and it looks as though platers' inventories are holding at working levels.

Formic—August production was erroneously placed at 1,548,613 pounds in our last issue. It should have been 1,083,803 pounds. The former figure was for July. Container shortage is hampering the movement at present.

Hydrofluoric — Supply conditions remained tight with no easement expected until more sulphuric acid is made available. The stringency is reflected in the production of various fluorides.

Owing to the fact that demand is running ahead of the supply by some 10 percent, NPA stated it has three orders under consideration designed to conserve stocks. One order would save 10,000 tons of acid fluorspar in the hydrofluoric acid industry during 1952. A second order would cut by about 50 percent the amount of acid grade fluorspar being used by the porcelain glass and enamel industry. A third order would impose a 45-day limit on stocks of acid-grade fluorspar in the hands of consumers. It is expected the orders will be issued early next year.

Muriatic—Readily available for immediate shipment. Production has fully caught up with demand and established a comfortable supply condition.

Nitric—Producers are not experiencing difficulty in meeting requirements. Output is sufficient to cover the current extent of consuming demand and the supply situation may be described as comfortable.

Oxalic—Moving at the recently reduced prices but not sufficiently to affect the supply situation. Buyers could obtain stocks for prompt shipment from first hand sources.

Sulphuric—Market position continued definitely tight with demand exceeding supply and production held down by the shortage of sulphur. The trade is awaiting an announcement from Washington in regard to the amount of acid allowed to consuming industries.

Nonferrous Metals

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States continued at a high level in September, although it was 14 percent less than in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt in September was 861,900 pounds. Usage of cobalt for all important purposes, except cobalt alloy steels and ground-coat frit, was smaller than in August, but the decline was more pronounced for permanent-magnet alloys and alloy hardfacing rods. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 4 percent smaller in September than in August but imports dropped 75 percent. Sales of cobalt metal, however, were up 3 percent. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States decreased 5 percent, but imports and sales were up 55 and 37 percent, respectively. Production and shipments of cobalt salts were less by 39 and 38 percent, respectively. Output of driers was 14 percent greater but shipments declined 22 percent. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 95,296 and 27,990 pounds, respectively, in September compared with 99,614 and 80,350 pounds, respectively, in August.

Copper—Demand continued strong with stocks scarce. Trade estimates place November sales at slightly over 100,000 tons. Sales for December are steadily increas-

Notes on Our Management

We do not think of Management as the head, heart or a separate section of our organization body. It is an indivisible lifestream that runs through the the entire endeavor—intimately working with and nurturing the farthest flung element—concerned with the youngest representative on the road, the smallest customer and the lowliest employee. Its one aim—quality of product and good service.

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ing but have not attained sizable dimensions to date.

Lead—According to trade reports, some of the 30,000 tons released from the government stockpile by NPA have been authorized for December allocation. It was stated that some confusion has been created by the fact that certain consumers who are scheduled to receive such lead in their allocations desired chemical lead whereas the government supply contains the corroding grade. Trade estimates indicate that December requests are about four times the available supply.

Nickel—Consumption and imports of nickel in September were 12 and 6 percent, respectively, smaller than in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of nickel in the United States by 146 companies which accounted for about 93 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1950 was 13,944,730 pounds in September, 1951, which indicates that total consumption was 14,994,000 pounds, compared with 17,091,000 pounds in August.

Imports of nickel into the United States in September comprised 11,526,945 pounds of metal, 2,618,764 pounds of matte, 2,003,846 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter, and 20,816 pounds of scrap from Canada, and 599,950 pounds of metal from Norway. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 15,219,000 pounds in September compared with 16,187,000 pounds in August.

Quicksilver—No unusual activity reported last week. The spot range of prices appeared wider extending from $215 to $220, the latter figure representing one to five flasks and the lower price for 100 to 200 flask lots.

San Francisco—The market remained quiet the past week with stocks limited. Metal quoted $216 to $218 per flask.

Tin—Domestic consumption decreased 8 percent in July according to the Bureau of Mines. Figures based on monthly report form NPAF-7 show that the use of tin in July was 6,695 long tons (4,349 of primary tin and 2,356 of secondary) compared with 7,254 tons in June (4,520 of primary and 2,734 of secondary). In July, solder, tin plate and bronze accounted for most of the decrease, and babbitt was the only product which showed any gain in usage of tin.

In stocks held by the government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other (excluding metal afloat to the United States)—dropped from 58,048 long tons on July 1 to 55,249 tons on July 31. Industry pig tin stocks declined 982 tons, and Government pig tin stocks decreased 493 tons. The tin content of materials in process at industrial plants increased 236 tons, and tin in ores desceased 1,614 tons. Tin stocks (excluding metal afloat) have declined 17,638 long tons since the beginning of this year, for the most part reflecting a drop of 9,924 long tons of pig tin held by industry, and 6,368 tons of tin in ores held by RFC. The statistical average of total tin imported during the first seven months of 1951 shows a decrease of 38 percent compared with 1950. Tin ore imports were 28 percent above, and metallic tin receipts 59 percent below 1950. Virtually no tin metal has been shipped from Malaya to the United States since March, 1951. In July, the Texas City smelter produced 2,406 long tons of 3-Star (2,655 in June) and 100 tons of Copan (101 in June) from concentrates.

Zinc—December allocations were released by NPA last week and it is believed that a sizable total has been booked to date. Judging from reports emanating from government sources, the December supply for consumption will be slightly larger than in November. The die casters and galvonizers whose allocations were reduced rather severely last month are expected to fare a bit better in December. Brass mills may get tonnages as large if not larger than in November.

New Mexican Oil and Gas Lands Are Mapped by Geological Survey

More than 1,500 square miles of mountain and desert terrain in west-central New Mexico has been surveyed by geologists of the Geological Survey as part of the continuing search for areas that may provide new sources of oil and gas, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman.

The map, titled, "Geology of the region from Socorro and San Antonio east to Chupadera Mesa, Socorro County, New Mexico," has been issued as oil and gas investigations series map OM 121. Copies of the set of two sheets may be purchased from the distribution section, Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo., and from the chief of distribution, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., at 80 cents.

General Electric Process Technology Post to Witbeck

Paul C. Witbeck has been appointed supervisor of the General Electric Company's process technology program with headquarters in Pittsfield, Mass. In his new position, Mr. Witbeck will supervise the company's two-year process technology program which provides advanced training for chemists, chemical engineers, and metallurgists.

Mr. Witbeck joined General Electric in 1948 after receiving a master's degree in chemical engineering at Rensselaer, and was assigned to the company's chemical materials department at Waterford, N. Y.

Trade Briefs

Cambridge Corporation, 350 South Geddes street, Syracuse, N. Y., has issued a folder on its absolute air filter which is available on request to the company.

Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has been licensed by Horizons Titanium Corporation, Cleveland, to manufacture titanium metal powder for pyrophoric use and other applications in the chemical field.

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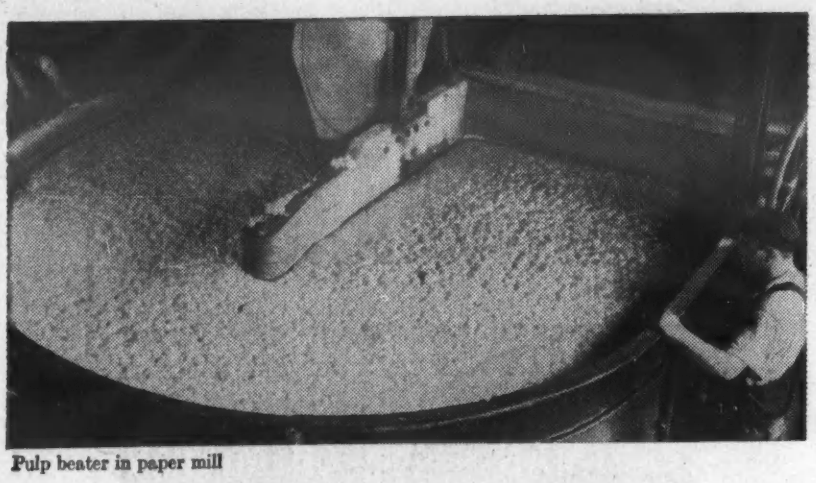

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PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

Monsanto Co. Names Four To Engineering Department

Four persons have been appointed to positions in the recently-formed engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, Willis M. Cooper, engineering department director, has announced.

Included in the appointments to the process section are Robert S. Sibley, who will be project engineer; Donald N. Miller, who will be chemical engineer; and John A. Mullendore who will be assistant engineer. At the same time, it has been announced that Robert W. Wind will be chief draftsman in the design section. All of the appointments will be effective in the immediate future.

Mr. Sibley, who has been a project engineer at the company's John F. Queeny plant since January of this year, joined Monsanto in 1942 as an analytical chemist. Mr. Miller joined Monsanto as an assistant supervisor at the Queeny plant in June, 1947, and in January, 1951, was appointed a supervisor. Mr. Mullendore joined Monsanto's Queeny plant in 1950 as a technical assistant in the research laboratory and was transferred to the manufacturing department as a technical assistant in April, 1950. Mr. Wind has been a design engineer at the Queeny plant since May, 1945.

Seymour & Peck Co. Develops New Cylindrical Carboy for Export Use

A new cylindrical carboy designed especially for export use has been introduced by Seymour & Peck Company, Rahway, N. J., a division of the Greif Bros. Cooperage Corporation. The carboy features a specially-constructed plywood drum which completely encloses the bottle. Offered in five-gallon and six-and-one-half-gallon sizes, the container has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for both hazardous and non-hazardous liquids, including industrial chemicals, essential oils, etc.

Pennsalt Appoints Robison General Traffic Manager

The appointment of John G. Robison as general traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has been announced by William P. Drake, vice-president. Mr. Robison, formerly traffic manager, has been with Pennsalt since 1937, when he joined Pennsalt of Washington as division traffic manager in Tacoma, Wash. Transferring to the parent company headquarters in Philadelphia in 1944, he became assistant traffic manager and, in 1946, traffic manager.

Announced at the same time were the appointment of Leo F. Cannon as traffic manager and Harvey F. Kerr and William J. Beyer as assistant traffic managers. Mr. Cannon, who was formerly assistant traffic manager, has been with Pennsalt since 1946. Mr. Kerr joined Pennsalt in 1949. Mr. Beyer has been with Pennsalt since 1948.

Cowles Votes Today on Stock Split

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will hold a special stockholders meeting today to vote on an increase of authorized common shares from 65,000 now outstanding to 130,000 also without par value. Edwin Cowles, president of the concern, in a letter mailed to shareholders last month, stated that it is proposed to effect a split of shares through declaration and distribution of a 20 percent stock dividend. The proposed share increase will make available 13,000 shares required for this purpose. The remainder of the additional shares proposed would be held as unissued stock available for possible future stock dividends, he said.

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Geological Survey Releases Maps and Reports to Public

The Geological Survey has released in open files the following reports and maps on the geology and geophysics of various sections of the country. Copies of the reports and maps are available for consultation at the Geological Survey, room 1033 (library), General Services Building, Washington, D. C., and at other places as listed. Copies are not available for distribution unless so indicated.

1. Indian Creek uranium prospects, Beaver County, Utah. On file at Geological Survey library and distribution office, room 504, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Geological Survey information office, room 468, New Customhouse, Denver, Colo., and Geological Survey library, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo.

2. Preliminary geologic map of Eagleton quadrangle, Montana. On file at Geological Survey information office, room 468, New Customhouse, Denver, Colo.; and Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Butte, Mont.

3. Preliminary total intensity aeromagnetic maps of three Arkansas quadrangles: Newport, Augusta, and Strawberry. On file at Arkansas division of geology, room 446, Capital Building, Little Rock, Ark.; Geological Survey, room 301, Porbeck Building, 515 East Second street, Little Rock, Ark.; Geological Survey, room 6, Post Office Building, Fort Smith, Ark.; Geological Survey information office, room 468, New Customhouse, Denver, Colo., and main reading room, reference department, university library, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

The Geological Survey open-file depository at room 10, mines building, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., has been discontinued, and all reports that were available there for public inspection have been transferred to the open-file depository at Arizona Bureau of Mines, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

Diamond Publishes Folder

How to get clean, film-free bottles on a more efficient and economical basis is the subject of a new pocket-size folder issued by Diamond Alakali Company. The leaflet briefly describes "Sequet," a newly-developed additive compound designed expressly for stepping up efficiency and increasing economy of bottle-washing operations. Six specific advantages provided by this custom-compounded aid to better bottle-washing are reviewed and directions for its use outlined. Free copies of the folder may be obtained by writing to Diamond Alkali, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Sun Oil Appoints Lloyd, Troan District Managers

Appointment of new managers for the Albany and Rochester, N. Y., marketing districts of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, have been announced by Frank R. Markley, vice-president in charge of marketing.

Richard G. Lloyd has been moved to the Albany post from Peekskill, N. Y., where he served as district manager since January, 1950. He joined Sunoco in 1934 as a furnace oil salesman at Newark, N. J., and later became furnace oil manager and then motor products manager for that district.

Edward H. Troan, new manager of the Rochester district, is Mr. Lloyd's predecessor at Albany, having served as district manager there since 1934. He joined the company at Rochester and was a motor products salesman and an industrial products salesman prior to his Albany appointment.

New York ACS to Hear Dr. Charles Kraus Wed.

The New York section of the American Chemical Society will hold its next meeting December 7 at 8:15 p.m. at the Statler hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be Dr. Charles A. Kraus, of Brown University, who will discuss "Some Recent Developments in the Field of Aqueous Electrolyte Solutions."

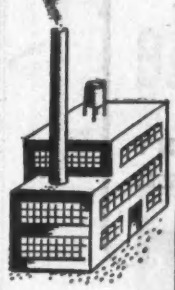
Trade Briefs

J. Noel Macy, former president of Westchester County (N. Y.) Publishers, Inc., has been named director of the printing and publishing division of the National Production Authority.

Continental Can Company will produce a sizable quantity of components required for control of guided missiles now being developed for the army by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Robert J. Farley, dean of law at the University of Mississippi, has been named a hearing commissioner for the National Production Authority in the New Orleans, La., area.

Croton for Chemicals



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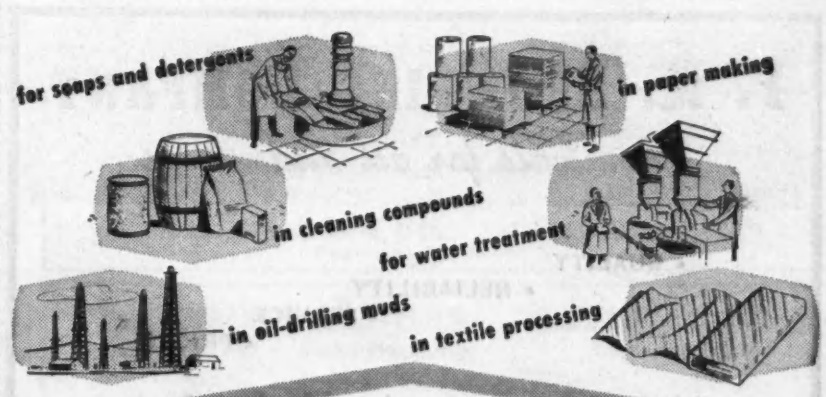

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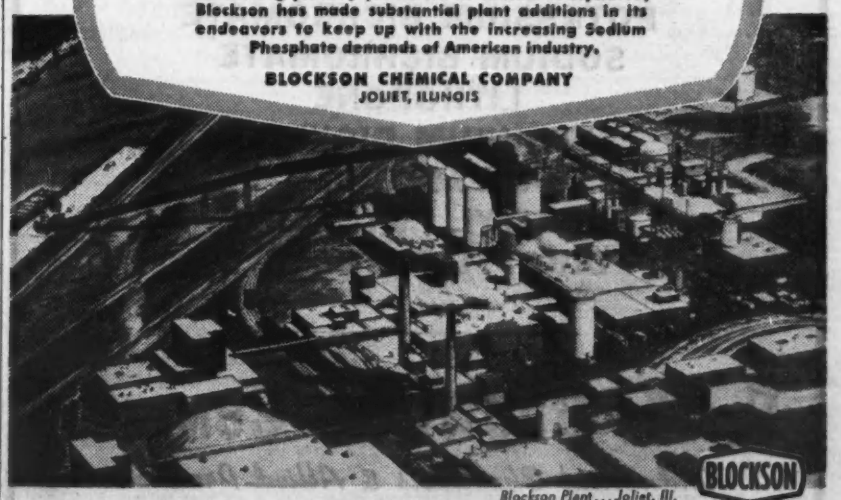

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- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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Natural Gas Area Pricing Discussed by OPS, Industry

Representatives of the natural gas industry met with Office of Price Stabilization officials November 26 in Washington to consider a proposal to use area pricing in establishing ceilings at well head for dry gas in new fields. OPS officials reported sixteen applications for ceilings on new offerings of gas representing, in general, the same type gas in the same general area and subject to the same marketing conditions. A majority of the industry men present agreed as to the feasibility of an area pricing plan.

It was proposed that North Louisiana, South Louisiana, East Texas, the Gulf Coast and South Mississippi be considered as a single area for the purpose of studying prices on new gas and that the Permian Basin in West Texas be considered as a separate area. No formal recommendations were made, however. Industry representatives told OPS officials that transportation and development costs make it impractical to develop and market available gas in some areas and said that this factor should be weighed in setting ceilings for new gas if supplies are to be increased.

Mathieson Merger Voted

Merger of the Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation with the Mathieson Chemical Corporation was approved by stockholders of the latter concern at a meeting in Baltimore, Md., November 27. Under terms of the merger, each share of Mathieson Chemical 7 percent preferred will be converted into four shares of common and the authorized capital stock increased to 4,250,000 shares, consisting of 250,000 shares of new $100 par preferred and 4,000,000 shares of $5 par common.

Mines Bureau Negotiating To Complete Alumina Plant

Negotiations are underway for the Bureau of Mines to complete construction of the government owned experimental alumina plant at Laramie, Wyo., for recovering alumina and cement raw material from anorthosite rock and other low-grade aluminous ores, the Department of the Interior has announced.

The Laramie plant was one of four experimental plants constructed by the Defense Plant Corporation during World War II. It was the last plant to be authorized and was never completed.

General Electric Develops New Line of Resistance Thermometers

A new line of resistance thermometers designed for accurate indication and control of temperatures ranging from minus 100 Fahrenheit to plus 300 Fahrenheit has been announced by the General Electric Company's meter and instrument department, Schenectady, N. Y.

The new instruments, applicable in a wide variety of industrial processes, are available in three basic types:—"HP-11" resistance-thermometer indicator; "HP-13" two-position controller or protector; and the "HP-14" three-position controller. Each type is designed for either flush or surface mounting.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to actual requirements last week, though improved inquiry was noted for early next year needs. Market was generally steady for most materials. Flake egg albumen prices leveled off, following the flurry of price advances which were readjusted lower. Technical albumen was higher and in limited supply. Price index declined 5 points.

Firm conditions prevailed in potato starch due the high cost of cull potatoes, which has reduced production. Offers from Maine were negligible as production is practically at a standstill. Trading of late has been restricted to starch, made in Idaho. Corn dextrin and starch remained steady at the recent fractional advance. Tapioca flour in light demand, chiefly for immediate delivery.

There was no improvement for tanning materials for immediate or early next year requirements. Prices of both domestic and foreign materials were maintained at former levels.

Leather production showed further decline in September. Cattlehide output dropped to 1,649,000 hides, compared with 1,885,000 in August. Calf and whole kips also declined to 492,000, against 559,000 the previous month; goat and kid skins, 1,833,000, compared with 2,469,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,674,000 against 1,873,000.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 7c. per lb.
Yolk, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
327.3	332.3	320.3	225.1	254.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—This material remained steady and quotably unchanged. Improved inquiry was note for early requirements next year. Withdrawals against current contracts were in good request. Tankcars were held at 14½c. per pound, freight allowed East; 16c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 17½c., drums for lesser quantities.

Bichromates—Deliveries against prevailing contracts continued at a good pace. Supply situation has improved to some extent, though producers' inventories were said to be still subnormal. Prices continued firm for all grades.

Although Turkey has large deposits of chrome ore, it does not produce chromium chemicals. Several years ago an export-import firm attempted to interest domestic capital in the establishment of a factory to make these materials for the tanning industry, but plans did not materialize. It is understood that the company is still interested in the project.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported quiet. Market, however, was steady. Anhydrous was quoted at 12c. per pound, drums, works, and 12¾c. less carlots. Diacetate, 33-35 percent acidity, 14c. drums, carlots; 14¾c., smaller quantities and anhydrous, 17c. drums, carlots, and 17¾c., less carlots.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming inquiry was light and spotty, as is usual at this season. Supply situation has eased. Prices were unchanged and firm with the higher cost of production. Carlots were quoted at 24½c. per pound, drums, and 25c. for lesser quantities.

Zinc Hydrosulphite — Trading was restricted to actual needs. Market was firm, with high cost of zinc. Carlots and ton lots were quoted at 21½c. per pound, and 22c. per pound, less ton lots, works. Smaller quantities were named to 37¼c. same basis.

Zinc Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Scarcity and increased cost of zinc kept this material firm. Basic was quoted at 25½c. per pound, ton lots and carlots, works, and 26c. per pound, less ton lots. Smaller quantities were ranged at 41½c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Production was still affected by the lack of raw materials, due to small cattle slaughter. Available supplies were light as demand continued to take the production. Prices of albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Firmness of the corn market was reflected in its derivatives and all grades were maintained at the recent advance of 10c. per 100 pounds. Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Gum was quoted at $8.61 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.35;; dark, $8.45 and white, $8.10, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take small lots for actual needs. Market remained steady at the recent price advance of 10c. per 100 pounds. Pearl starch was quoted at $6.60 per 100 pounds paper bags, carlots New York and powdered at $6.92, same basis. Visible corn supply increased 1,151,000 bushels to 39,801,000 bushels for the week ended November 24, against 45,827,00 bushels a year ago, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Market steady, with the higher cost of frozen eggs. Prices leveled off, and dropped about 7c. per pound according to seller. Edible flake ranged from $2.14 to $2.18 per pound, as to quantity and powder, $2.14 to $2.18 per pound, same basis. Technical was firm at $1.08 to $1.09 per pound, according to seller. Trading was reported fair for prompt requirements.

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market reflected the strength of frozen eggs. Quotations for yolk ranged from $1.34 to $1.36 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Supplies on spot were not heavy and closely held. Demand was light and spotty.

Potato Starch — Offerings from mills continued light owing to reduced production. Market continued firm, reflecting the difficulty of obtaining potatoes for grinding purposes. Buying interest was fairly active for early next delivery. Carlots were well held at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Idaho, while Maine producers were not offering and quotations were entirely nominal at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Supplies on spot were firm at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Trading was slow. Raw on spot was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound ex warehouse, according to quantity. Refined was unchanged at 8¾c. per pound, less carlots.

Tapioca Flour—Business was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 7.35c. to 7¾c. per pound, ex warehouse, depending upon quantity. Medium grade was scarce and more or less nominal at 7¼c. per pound.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tanners showed little interest in replacements due to restricted tanning operations. Market continued steady. Stocks were not abundant, but adequate to meet demand.

Cutch—This market remained steady. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged and maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty free. Consuming inquiry was reported light.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued quiet. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Shipments were offered freely, at former levels.

Exporters of mangrove bark from Ecuador must show proof, such as a sales voucher or a certificatee of stock in a warehouse, that they have utilized at least 1 Spanish foot of wood for each pound of mangrove bark before an export license will be issued, according to the U. S. Embassy in Quito. This regulation is contained in article II of decree No. 477 of March 17, 1949, which was not to be effective until December 31, 1951. However, because of the destructive exploitation of the mangrove plantations during the past year this article was placed into effect by Executive Decree No. 1488, which was published and took effect on September 3, 1951.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners restricted demand to small lot quantities for prompt shipment. Primary markets continued firm, despite limited trading. Prices were maintained for all grades. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/65c. per pound, exdock, and clarified at 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—While tanners displayed practically no interest in replacements, primary markets continued firm and all grades were closely held at current quotations. Offers for shipment were not abundant. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Continued slow demand resulted in a decline in the local market for tankage although the Chicago price was unchanged. Bone meal remained scarce and firm with buying interest not broad enough to lift prices. Dried blood was quiet and unchanged. No easement could be noted in stocks of fish meal either here or on the Pacific coast. Output was restored to the castor oil plants but producers are behind on their pomace contracts and no stocks were available in the open market.

Ammonium-nitrate-dolomite was advanced in price on December 1. Domestic sodium nitrate is strong with the price relatively low compared with imported material. Both grades of ammonium sulphate are exceedingly scarce. It was stated that the government is asking for bids on 78,000 tons of synthetic for shipment to Korea. No more cyanamide is being offered for agriculture or fertilizer use. The Canadian plant will make other materials for industrial use. Contract withdrawals of domestic potash have fallen below seasonal expectations. According to trade reports mixed fertilizer stocks are taxing storage space at present. Supplies of superphosphate are steadily tightening and it looks as though the prospective critical period is about to be realized.

October, 1951, tax tag sales and reports of shipments jumped 36 percent—from 443,892 equivalent tons to 602,356 tons—over the same month in 1950, according to the National Fertilizer Association. This increase in sales will do much to offset the 19,000 ton deficit registered for the first quarter of the fertilizer year begining July 1, 1951, compared to the July 1-September 30, 1950, period. Tag sales during the first 9 months of this year—9,100,000 equivalent tons—are 480,000 tons greater than the 8,600,000 tons sold in the first 3 quarters of the preceding year.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium-Nitrogen-Dolomite — Effective December 1, this compound was advanced in price. The market is now quoted at $47 per ton for carlots in bulk and at $51 in 100 pound paper bags f.o.b. Hopwell, Virginia. Rising costs of manufacture accounted for the upward revision.

Ammonium Sulphate—Remains definitely in tight supply like all nitrogen products. Production of coke oven sulphate moving steadily into consuming channels. Synthetic in a similar condition and exceedingly scarce with a strong demand on the coast for home use and for export.

Cyanamide—No more material is being offered for agriculture or fertilizer use. Existing contracts will be satisfied but that is all. The Canadian plant will indulge in the manufacture of other materials considered essential to the war program.

Guano—Annual production of guano from the numerous small islands off the southern and eastern coasts of South Africa is normally about 7,000 tons. Heavy rains in 1950 including the islands off Southwest Africa, did extensive damage and output was lower, so that production in the 1950-51 fiscal year is estimated at 6,560 tons. The outlook at present is favorable, however, and production in 1951-52 is expected to be slightly above normal.

Sodium Nitrate—Gradual improvement noted in demand with prospects favoring further expansion. Stocks meeting requirements without difficulty.

Tankage—Priced lower in New York with sales during the week at $8 per unit of ammonia. Chicago unchanged at $8.25. Demand slow in both areas.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: October**

	Equivalent tons October 1951	October 1950	Jan.-Sept. 1951
Virginia	†	†	673,477
N. Carolina	†	†	1,541,157
S. Carolina	66,622	45,440	749,921
Georgia	66,138	60,583	1,070,957
Florida	134,163	97,626	807,358
Alabama	45,489	43,549	945,383
Tennessee	99,030	12,131	464,571
Arkansas	15,138	11,672	373,256
Louisiana	18,528	18,867	264,195
Texas	64,871	79,540	424,687
Oklahoma	†	†	126,391
TOTAL SOUTH..	500,967	369,406	7,441,353
Indiana	38,675	34,540	648,130
Kentucky	31,531	22,961	427,843
Missouri	31,183	16,983	614,468
TOTAL MIDWEST	101,389	74,484	1,690,441
GRAND TOTAL..	602,356	443,892	9,131,794

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

†Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for September, 1951, represent 22,827 and 56,152 tons respectively, compared to 20,924 and 70,432 tons during September, 1950. Virginia reports quarterly.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Tankage, 25c. per unit.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	83.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand held strong enough to prevent accumulations of desirable stock. The movement was confined mostly to contract accounts. It was stated that some purchases have been made by Japan for March-April shipment against a rather sizable order.

Nauru Island has 4,115 acres of phosphate-rock deposits; 545 have been exploited and approximately 12,500,000 long tons of rock have been mined. The rate of output is approximately 1,000,000 tons annually and it is expected that the industry can continue for about 70 years.

Superphosphate—Supply conditions are getting tighter and some of the producers state the critical period is just ahead. Producers have no spot material and demand for shipments is considerably in excess of the current supply. First hands are convinced that the prospective pinch in stocks is about to become a reality. The most pronounced demand at present is from the South and West.

Superphosphate production, 18 percent a-p-a basis, in September, 1951, was 811,000 tons—34,000 tons less than August, 1951, production, and 55,000 tons less than the 866,000 tons produced during the same month a year ago, according to the NFA. Recent low production figures tend to indicate that the growing sulphur pinch is being felt more acutely by superphosphate manufacturers. Production during the first 3 quarters of this year is 8,500,000 tons, 5.5 percent greater than the 8,000,000 tons made from January 1 through September 30, 1950.

Superphosphate was the only fertilizer produced in Portugal in the fiscal year 1950-51. Output totaled 362,835 metric tons, an increase of 21 percent over that in 1949-50 and 70 percent greater than in 1939-40. Production in 1951-52 is estimated at 388,235 tons, and in 1952-53 at 413,645 tons, increases of 7 percent and 14 percent, respectively. However, larger output will depend on the availability of phosphate rock from North Africa. Portugal has ample reserves of iron pyrites for sulphuric acid.

Potashes

Shipments of potash are not running up to the usual tonnage expected at this period of the year. It was stated mixers bought a lot of foreign potash early in the season and storehouses are well stocked with mixed goods. Domestic production of potash is heavily sold for the season but there is no pressure for deliveries at present and output is meeting requirements without difficulty.

Average monthly production of crude potash in the Federal Republic of Germany totaled 871,140 metric tons in the first six months of 1951. The monthly average in the calendar year 1950 was 743,880 tons.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest remained slow during the past week with market activity reported generally below that for the same season last year. Despite a late season this year, buying has been on a slower basis and has not reached a high peak as in years past. Prices remain steady in the majority and supplies are adequate to meet present requirements with exception of domestic bone meal and fish meal stocks. Shipments of Canadian inorganic materials are arriving regularly, as are imports of calcium nitrate from Norway.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $81.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.36 per ton for the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $95.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.25 to $6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82 to $84 per ton, foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor. No quotations available for domestic 1/30 meal.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton, bulk, nominal, for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey; $135.60 per ton, bulk, nominal, for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. San Diego; $164.50 per ton in bags, futures, 70 percent Canadian herring meal, f.o.b. Vancouver or Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor; $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Pesticides

Department of Agriculture expects the production of benzol and chlorine to be adequate to meet 1952 requirements for benzene hexachloride, DDT,2,4-D and other synthetic organic pesticides but admits there is no degree of certainty. Lead arsenate manufacturers have not been able to secure more than a fraction of their lead needs to date and are taking orders at prices time of shipment. There is no shortage of arsenic at present and no unusual demand. Copper sulphate is exceedingly tight with a leading producer refusing to take on more orders until the outlook for the metal and sulphuric acid is clarified. Supplies of sulphur for dusting and for use in insecticides will likely be smaller in 1952 than in 1951. Grain fumigants are expected to continue scarce in 1952. Carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulphide are not being produced in quantities sufficient for both agricultural and industrial demands.

Sulphur

According to latest estimates by the native sulphur industry advisory committee and NPA, production of sulphur next year will not exceed 5,000,000 long tons. It is expected that the order regulating the amount of sulphur, sulphuric acid and carbon bisulphide to some industries will be issued shortly and will probably be made effective from January 1.

Geigy Company Realigns Insecticide Division Staff

Geigy Company, Inc., insecticide division, has announced several personnel changes and additions. John G. Plowden, former assistant sales manager, has been appointed western division sales manager and will be in charge of operations in California, the northwest and the Rocky Mountain area. Mr. Plowden will be located at Fresno, Calif., the western division's headquarters.

Louis G. Gemmell, manager of technical service, becomes assistant sales manager, succeeding Mr. Plowden, and will continue with his duties of technical survey and legislative matters of general interest to the agricultural chemical industry. Dr. Joe Antognini has been appointed agronomist at the research laboratory, Bayonne, N. J., and will be chief of research and development work on herbicides, defoliants and related agricultural chemicals. James W. Selby jr. has joined the insecticide division as head entomologist of the southeast division.

Monsanto Phosphate Division Research Post to Cleveland

The appointment of Thomas H. Cleveland, jr., as a group leader in Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division research department, has been announced at Anniston, Ala., by H. V. Moss, associate director of research. Mr. Cleveland, who has been a research chemist at Anniston since joining Monsanto in October, 1947, will direct the work of the isocyanates process development group.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum toluol grew increasingly tighter and gave promise of becoming more troubled in the coming year, according to producers. The large requirements of the government have cut deeply into the quantities available to industry. Xylol remained more stable and did not present any great problem of supply. Aliphatics were said to be in a comfortable position. There appeared to be a good balance between the available supply and the amounts required for consumption. Producers of blends stated that their stocks were a bit tight, but they were able to meet the demands of customary users.

Propane was said to be getting short and butane was only slightly better situated. The recent cold weather has caused users to seek larger quantities of these gases, but they have met with some difficulty. There were no new developments in the petrolatum market. Supplies were adequate and the demand was steady. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were readily available, although producers reported the demand to be light.

Solvents and Diluents

According to producers, petroleum toluol continued to grow tighter and, from all indications, would probably become increasingly more difficult in the next year. It has become evident that the petroleum industry would have to share in the burden of providing the government with its requirements of this material as well as meeting the increased demand from private consumers. Xylol was only partially affected by this situation. There were still fairly good stocks available, but production may be cut where it interferes with the manufacture of toluol. The intermediate aromatic solvents situation was reported to be normal. Stocks were not large, but all usual customers could be taken care of. Producers were not anxious to take on any additional business, however. There were no changes in the higher boilers. Supplies were fairly good and all inquiries could be met.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A comfortable supply of this material was available to consumers, according to producers, and there was no problem involved in filling the orders received. Demand continued to be normal.

Lacquer Diluent—A good balance existed between the supply and the demand of this material. Production has been maintained at a good rate. The demand has been a little lighter than normal in recent weeks, with the slow down in the lacquer industry. Nevertheless, there continued to be a fairly good interest shown.

Mineral Spirits—Business was reported to be rather good. Production continued without a hitch and consumption was said to be large. All requirements were easily met.

Rubber Solvent—It was reported by the industry that there were adequate stocks of this material available to meet all inquiries. A good volume of business was transacted and production was maintained without any difficulty.

Stoddard Solvent—The market was said to be quite active. Consumer interest was high and production was fully maintained. This made for a comfortable situation which was favorable to both manufacturers and buyers.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This market was without special feature throughout the past week. There were large quantities of material available and its manufacture proceeded at a good rate. All orders were met without difficulty.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 17 totaled 263,120,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 261,202,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,918,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,048,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 130,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane was reported to be getting steadily tighter. The cold weather has provided an impetus to spot buyers but, according to the industry, they have not met with complete success in obtaining the quantities they desired. Butane was in a slightly better position, although it, too, gave indication of additional strength. According to the Bureau of Mines, the use of LPG's in internal combustion engines, including trucks and tractors, rose more than 66 percent in 1950 over 1949. Of this, propane sales more than tripled last year. Sales of LPG's for all purposes increased over 22 percent in 1950 over the previous year. The increase in use of these gases as motor fuels has been campaigned in order to provide a greater Summer market for the materials.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Producers could handle more business than was actually transacted in this market. Production has been going on at a good rate and there were ample quantities of material readily available. Buying interest seemed to be lagging, according to manufacturers.

Paraffin—Sales have been lighter than usual, according to producers, but there continued to be some interest shown and stocks were more than sufficient to meet all of the requirements of users. Foreign consumption was said to have dropped off to a considerable degree. South American purchasers have already filled their needs for this season and consumers in other countries were evidently hard put to find the money to make any sizable purchases.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Daily average production of oil during the week ending November 17 was 6,151,100 barrels throughout the United States, according to the American Petroleum Institute. For the month of September, according to the Bureau of Mines, production averaged 6,261,000 barrels daily. This was an increase of 29,000 barrels over the output in August and was 373,000 barrels more than was produced daily in September of 1950. The indicated demand for domestic oil increased 87,000 barrels daily over that of the previous month. Total stocks of domestic and foreign oil were 254,900,000 barrels on September 30. During the week ending November 17 imports of crude oil amounted to 454,600 barrels per day.

A compilation of statistics for world production of crude oil during the month of May 1951 indicated that there was an average production of 11,975,000 barrels per day, an increase of 302,000 barrels over the output in April. Largest gains in that month were made by the United States, month were made by the United States, Canada and the Middle East, except Kuwait. Venezuela also increased its output.

Natural Gasoline—In September 1951, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines, production of natural gasoline and allied products increased to 568,000 barrels per day. This was an increase of 21,000 barrels per day over August. Compared with September 1950, LPG production was upped 19 percent and the total production was increased 10 percent to 17,029,000 barrels.

Petrolatum—No change was reported in this market which was steady and untroubled. There were good quantities of material available and a normal volume of business was transacted.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents are sufficient to meet present demand. Buying interest has held at a good level for this season of the year. Prices were unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The LPG market is unchanged from weeks past with butane, remaining in exceedingly tight supply, quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane stocks are abundant with quotations somewhat below the posted price of 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PAD Realigns Staff Of Materials Division

A number of new appointments and personnel changes made as part of a reorganization of the materials division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense have been announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, PAD administrator.

Hugh R. Lamberth, former chief of the natural gasoline and gas materials branch, has been named assistant director of the division in charge of domestic materials. George W. Knight has been made assistant director in charge of foreign materials. Herbert R. Hansen, assistant director of the division since last February, has become assistant director in charge of administrative matters.

Harold R. Walter has been appointed special assistant to the director of the division. Mr. Walters will handle materials problems in connection with the line pipe supply. William E. Tyler has been named chief of the projects branch, replacing Lloyd O. Zapp, who has returned to his position with the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex.

Jerome P. DeSale, former acting chief of the equipment manufacturers branch, has been named chief of the branch. Herman J. Herzog has been appointed acting chief of the natural gasoline and gas materials branch, succeeding M. Lamberth. William R. Gottschall, formerly assistant chief of the production materials branch, has become acting chief of the branch, succeeding Charles L. Gillespie, who has resigned to return to his position with the Republic Supply Company at Houston.

Phillips Receives Award For Chemical Engineering

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., received the 1951 Award for Chemical Engineering Achievement at ceremonies held November 28 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Offered by *Chemical Engineering*, the presentation was made by Professor Alfred H. White, head of the awards committee and professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan. K. S. Adams, chairman of Phillips, accepted on behalf of his company.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a director of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, publisher of *Chemical Engineering*, was the principal speaker. Sidney K. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the award committee and McGraw-Hill vice-president and editor, acted as toastmaster.

Sohio to Spend $14,000,000 On Modernization, Expansion

Standard Oil Company (Ohio) has announced plans calling for the expenditure of $14,000,000 in a modernization and expansion program for its Toledo and Lima, Ohio, refineries.

E. B. McConnell, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, stated that construction would start early next year on a $3,000,000 alkylation unit at Toledo. The plant, which will double Sohio's production capacity for 115-145 octane aviation gasoline, is scheduled for completion in about fifteen months.

Engineering and design work is slated to get under way immediately on an $8,500,000 catalytic reforming unit at Lima and for a $2,400,000 expansion of the crude coking unit erected at the refinery in the spring of 1950. Construction will begin as soon as the engineering work is completed and priority rateings are granted by the government.

Sun Elects Walter Pew To Board of Directors

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has elected Walter C. Pew to its board of directors, Mr. Pew, who has had previous service as a director, was general sales manager of Sun Oil for four years before entering the Armed Forces during World War II.

He joined Sun Oil Company in 1922 and served in the Texas oil fields, Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and the marine department. In 1926 he was transferred to the marketing department where he advanced to general sales manager in 1938.

Borne, Scrymser Buys Ultra-Penn Refining Co.

William L. Less, chairman and president of Borne, Scrymser Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has announced the purchase of control of the Ultra-Penn Refining Company, Bruin, Pa. Ultra-Penn Refining, a Pennsylvania corporation, was chartered June 5, 1931, and is a successor of the High Grade Oil Company, which began operations early in the current century.

Shell Oil to Expand Norco, La., Refinery

Shell Oil Company has announced a $30,000,000 modernization and expansion program for its refinery at Norco, La. The expansion will increase the plant's capacity to produce petroleum products by approximately 50 percent, or from 2,100,000 gallons to 3,150,000 gallons daily, according to P. E. Hurley, refinery manager.

Trade Briefs

Stanolind Oil Purchasing Company has entered the Williston basin area of the Dakotas and eastern Montana as an oil purchaser and marketer.

Sinclair Petroleum Company, Ethiopian operating subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation, has selected a drilling site for its second well in that country at Galadi in Ogaden Province.

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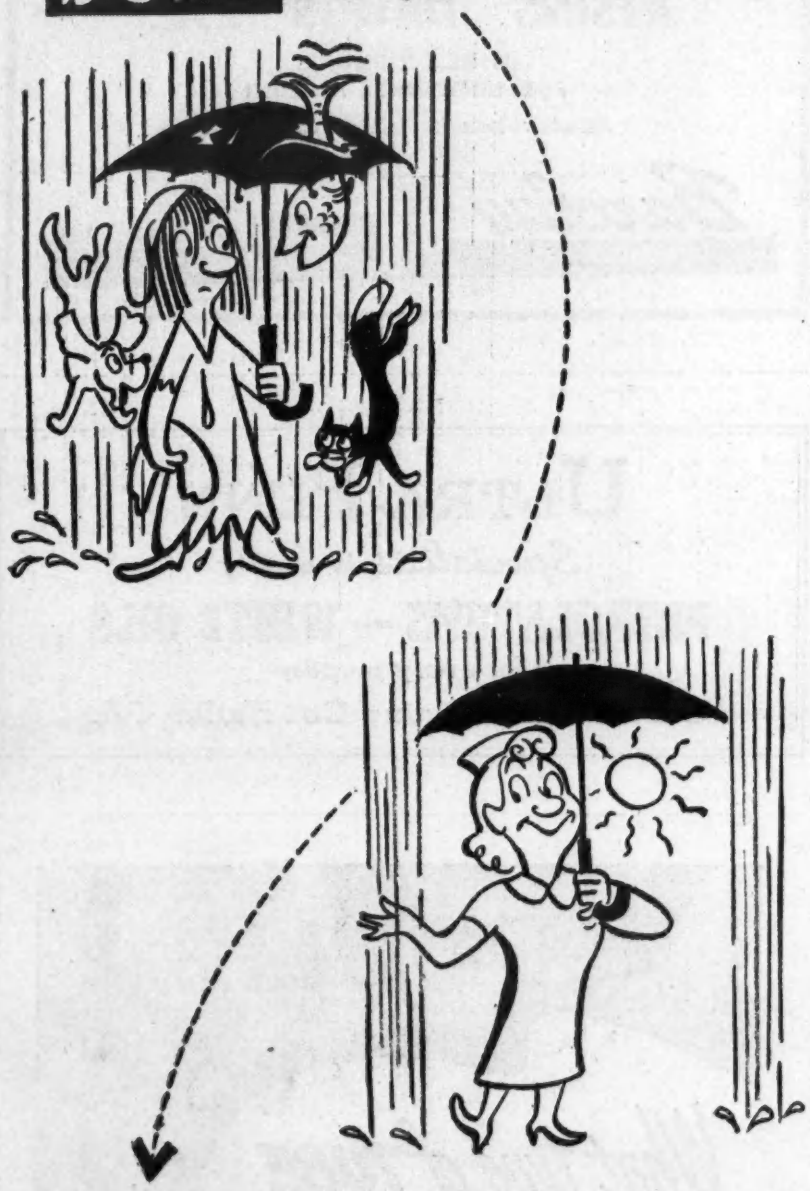

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Coaltar Chemicals

Effective December 1 prices were advanced by one maker under price adjustments effected by CPR-22 calculations on anilin, monoethylanilin, mixed xylidins, and betanaphthol. On none of these items was the market up as a whole, because there were other producers still at their old levels, not yet having gotten an advance on their ceiling prices. In the case of anilin, the price adjustment was in the range of what certain producers had done previously. With monoethylanilin and betanaphthol the changes represented a new high in the market, and in the case of mixed xylidins the new price schedule fell in between the ceiling prices of other producers.

A cutback in the toluol quantity demands of government directives on coaltar source material to an amount roughly one fourth, instead of one half, of the industry's output, was by last week evident in a better supply position. The item was still short, but in a much better relationship to demand than it had been in early Fall after the big volume directives had hit the industry.

Benzol was still far short of the potential demand, but industrial consumers were, for the most part, getting sufficient material to meet their immediate needs. They were doing so without having to high pressure producers for delivery and part shipment, in order to keep going. There was also less high-priced black market material around, another evidence of a mildly easier overall supply position to which sustained heavy imports were an important contributing factor.

Phenol was still tight, hampering the output of many chemicals and drugs derived therefrom, but the phenol supply position was improving due in part to the cut back in demand for adhesives and resins, stemming mostly from the plywood bonding and building trades, as well as protective coating outlets.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the week ended December 1 as amounting to 104 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,079,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 2,073,000 tons the previous week, and 1,575,800 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—While the forward position of industrial pure and nitration grades of benzol was certainly tight and presented a picture of continued scarcity, the current market was one of relatively easier supply than the acuteness which had characterized the market earlier in the year. Until petroleum source production is flowing from plants now under construction, this tight supply position was likely to continue. Relief from this direction could not reasonably be expected before the last half of 1952, and when an increasing volume of output from petroleum sources would gradually reach sizable proportions.

Demand was still strong against inadequate supplies, and the easing in the market to which reference has recently been made in this market report simply means that the pressure on producers for delivery has eased off considerably, there is less black market material at inordinately high prices around, and consumers are no longer clamoring for part shipment against orders to keep them going. Yet, the potential demand is such that almost any producer could go out and sell an extra 1,000,000 gallons, if he had it. In addition, there was to some extent a geographical phase to the relative shortness of benzol, some consuming areas being worse off in this regard, than other areas. Most industrial consumers, however, were getting sufficient benzol to take care of their immediate requirements.

The pressure on the coaltar distillers and cokeoven operators for the balance of the year was expected to remain in about its present status, with supplies short of balance with demand, but not critically so. Substantial imports from abroad, and more recently from Western Germany, were expected to contribute to maintaining the present better market balance.

Creosote—This market was characterized by a steady demand at levels which were notably off from those of a year ago, but still in sufficient volume to prevent the accumulation of abnormal or excessive stocks. Wood preserving operations were not so hard hit as some of the other lumbering operations which go into the construction industry, such as plywood. But the sharp decline in the latter, while not directly connected with pole and tie production and wood preserving, were somewhat of an indication that business volume in these directions was not apt to increase in the immediate future.

Cresol—The demand for technical grades was still reported as strong and material was being shipped about as fast as it was produced. However, producers were in a fairly well caught up position on back orders, and they said the pressure was definitely off so far as consumer expediting activities were concerned. Prices were firm at SR-13 ceiling levels, and no change was felt likely or possible under current regulations.

Cresylic Acid—The lower price differential, combined with certain advantages such as relatively higher phenol coefficients, kept the demand for petroleum source cresylic acids at a steady good volume. The overall better supply position of coaltar source acids which lower consuming demand over recent months had brought about, took the pressure off domestic producers for delivery, and enabled them to make shipments under normal schedules. There was no backing up of supplies at the producer level, most of them still shipping all that they could make. This was, for the most part, going to established accounts, but occasionally a few drums were available for spot sale, and some business which could not heretofore be taken care of, was being accommodated.

The ADF imported acid market was still in the slump that has characterized the market during the second half of this year. Some improvement had recently been reported, but it was only slight, and against this was the fact that some importers having carried high priced acid in warehouses for several months awaiting a market upturn, were beginning to offer their inventories around to any taker at price reductions. Few, if any, takers were to be found.

That there were few buyers who were willing to buy ADF acid offered at $1.40 or below, was somewhat difficult to understand in view of the fact that foreign sources, all during the several months slump in the American market, were firm in their price ideas at the $1.50 level. Moreover, the foreign outlets for ADF acid from primary market sources were such that these foreign sources were not likely to soon revise their high priced views. Meanwhile, contract business on ADF imported acid through established accounts were expected to hold at current levels for the coming year.

Naphthalene—There was nothing new to report in the naphthalene market either with respect to domestically produced crude or with imported market material. This status quo, however, was regarded in industrial quarters as good news in that the supply position was not getting any worse, and, if anything, was showing some signs of slight improvement. Whether or not as much contract material for next year would be available from foreign sources, as was obtained this year, could not be determined, but these contract consumers tended toward the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
136.8	136.8	134.9	107.5	123.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended December 1 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,013,616
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,990,603
Benzol	gals.	3,415,749
Coaltar	gals.	15,551,379
Creosote oil	gals.	624,533
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,124,429
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,903
Toluol	gals.	645,659
Xylol	gals.	166,621

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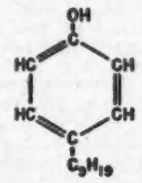

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Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

NONYL PHENOL—one of Koppers series of alkylated phenols—is produced in commercial quantities. It is a slightly viscous, yellow to tan liquid; only very slightly soluble in water, but miscible with common organic solvents.

REACTIONS

Two of the three normally reactive nuclear positions are unsubstituted in this alkylated phenol; they are subject to such reactions as acylation, sulfonation, nitration, alkylation, and condensation with aldehydes.

The unhindered phenolic hydroxyl group undergoes such reactions as etherification, esterification, vinylation, ethylene oxide condensation, and formation of nonyl phenoxyacetic acid.

USEFUL APPLICATIONS

The properties of Nonyl Phenol indicate usefulness in the production of modified phenolic resins, non-ionic surface active agents, lubricating oil additives, antioxidants, plasticizers and agricultural chemicals.

PROPERTIES

Boiling Range	290°—300°C.
Hydroxyl Number (theory 255)	250
Specific Gravity, 30°C.	.940—.944
Refractive Index, 20°C.	1.5118

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feeling that their supply position was not likely to be any the worse, and might be conceivably improved.

Phenol—The shortage of phenol was expected to carry well into 1952, before expanded production facilities afforded much relief. Meanwhile, some of the pressure on the phenol market was off because of dwindling consumer industrial demand in certain industries, mostly in adhesives and certain types of synthetic resins. The adverse conditions prevailing in the plywood bonding industry, and in building trades in general, had an adverse effect on the phenol demand, a situation which most observers viewed as likely to get worse before it gets better. Much of the drop in demand stemming from this quarter was due to the enforced curtailments imposed on the construction industry by government edict.

Meanwhile, there was hardly more than a slight improvement in demand from the chemical industry using phenol in many diverse applications, over the lower consuming demands which developed in July and August. The Fall step up in business volume was not up to expectations. This allowed producers to get into a more caught-up position in relation to back orders, but they were still running behind.

Pyridin—Tar bases were in a much more critical supply position than tar acids, due to the much lower yield of the former in the face of an expanding end-use both with respect to established and new uses. Vitamin and pharmaceutical demands on coaltar base derivatives, including pyridin, have been on a steady increase, but the heaviest demand potential laid in the direction of industrial chemical intermediate enduses.

Toluol—There was by last week evidence of a definitely easier and much less critical supply position in the coaltar source toluol market, compared to the critical position into which this market had been thrown in early Fall as a result of government directives issued on the coaltar industry which took about half their output for nitration toluol to be used in TNT manufacture.

This was a heavy burden, and the less critical supply position referred to above was in large part do to the fact that these monthly government directives had been cut back sharply to roughtly one quarter of the industry's output, as a result of the government's procurement of a very substantial volume of toluol from the petroleum industry which was refined to the required specifications for TNT production. This enabled both coaltar and petroleum industries to share in the TNT defense load, in what was considered in many quarters to be a more equitable situation.

At the same time, there was in certain industrial consuming quarters a slacking of demand which contributed to the overall better supply position. By the same token, the shunting of a substantial volume of petroleum toluol into the TNT program, tended to tighten the supply position of petroleum source toluol, not critically, but beyond what it had been.

Xylol—The demand and supply relationship in this aromatic solvent was on the short side of balance, but was not considered to be too serious. Most consumers were able to get sufficient material to meet their immediate needs, or more. This market was not expected to get any worse for the balance of the year, remaining largely in its present status.

Intermediates

Alizarine—A firm price of $2.25 per pound in standard packages of 175 pounds prevailed in the market for 1,2-dihydroxyanthraquinone. The market was characterized by steady demand, somewhat under levels of the earlier part of the year prior to the dyestuffs slow-up resulting from the textile slump.

Aminoazobenzene Base — A firm price pattern prevailed in the market on this item, in which 100 pound standard packages were quoted at $1.40 per pound.

Aminoazobenzene Hydrochloride—Packaged in 150 pound standard packages, the hydrochloride was firm, on a 100 percent basis at $1.35 per pound.

Diethylmeta-aminophenol — The price position of this intermediate was firm and unchanged at $3.85 per pound, packaged in the usual standard package of 150 pounds.

G Salt—Demand for this item was said to be off from former levels as a result of the slower operations of the dyestuff industry, reflecting the long textile slump. Supplies were regarded as adequate for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged in any quarter from the 73 cents per pound which has long characterized the market, and no change in the foreseeable future was expected.

Metanitroanilin—Paste was unchanged at $1.02 per pound, packaged in 150 pound quantities.

Metanitroparatoluidine — No change

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from the $1.54 per pound price on this item was expected for the balance of the year. Whether any CPR-22 changes might develop by the new year, could not yet be determined, but since it was not affected by recent CPR-22 changes effected by some makers at the time other intermediates were boosted, it was felt unlikely that any early change would develop.

Metatoluylenediamine — Crystals were firmly quoted at 94 cents per pound packaged in standard 250 pound amounts. Powder in standard 200 pound packages was priced 2 cents per pound higher.

Orthobenzoylbenzoic Acid—A price reduction was effected on this item, retroactive to September 24, as a result of CPR-22 price adjustments. Under the new schedule, the item was priced at 69 cents per pound in standard packages of 175 pounds.

Orthotoluidinemetasulphonic Acid — A firm price prevailed at 70c. per pound, packaged in standard 275 pound packages. The para material was unchanged and still firmly quoted by various producers at ceilings varying from 92c. to $1.04 per pound.

Paraphenylenediamine — Technical material continued to range between $1.10 and $1.30 per pound. The supply situation was regarded as adequate to take care of present requirements, which were down somewhat from what they had been earlier in the year.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market on phthalic was little different than it had been, with producers operating at essentially capacity levels over recent months against a long continued tight supply position. However, the feeling was rather general that the sustained heavy phthalic demand was due in part to scare buying in view of the known scarcity of naphthalene, and that accordingly inventories of the anhydride and its derivatives were generally pretty heavy.

Whether or not the present hopeful lull in Korean fighting, with a possible armistice in view, would cause a sudden curtailment in industrial consumer buying practices, was a matter for conjecture. It had definitely weakened the commodity markets, and the trend might well extend into industrial chemicals simply as a result of buyer's thinking patterns set up by the observation of commodity declines which had caused them to cut down on their purchasing.

Actually, with the defense program set to expand regardless of what happens in Korea, there was no sound economic reason for any further let up in industrial chemical buying, because shortages and the threat of shortages inherent in the defense program remained.

Quinizarine—The price of 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone was unchanged at $2.15 per pound, packaged in the usual standard package of 200 pounds.

R Salt—A firm price position of 87c. per pound characterized this market, and the feeling was expressed that there would be no change in the foreseeable future. The demand in the dyestuffs industry had been off in recent weeks, because of the slump in the textile industry. Some improvement in textile operations were currently reported, but in view of heavy inventories it was unlikely that the effects would filter back through dyestuffs to intermediates, for a long time yet.

Schaeffers Salt—The price pattern on this material was unchanged from the 77c. per pound quoted on the paste and 80c. on the powder.

Thiourea—On a freight equalized basis, the price pattern on this item was firm at 43½c. per pound in carlot quantities, and 45½c. in less than carlots. Supplies were said to be adequate.

Tobias Acid—A firm price pattern ceilinged at 74c. per pound by all producers, characterized this market. Demand was hardly more than keeping up to moderate levels from the dyestuffs industry, while supplies were said to be adequate despite certain raw material shortages.

Canadian Kellogg Awarded Contract for Phenol Plant

Canadian Kellogg Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, has been awarded a multi million dollar contract for construction of a new phenol plant at Montreal for B. A.-Shawinigan, Ltd., a company owned jointly the the British American Oil Company and Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd.

According to Kellogg, the new plant, which will produce 13,000,000 pounds of phenol annually, will be the first commercial unit of its type. It will employ a process under license from the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Distillers, Ltd., London, by which cumene will be oxidized to produce both phenol and acetone. Cumene will be piped from the Montreal refinery of British American Oil Company. Output of the new unit will ly by the British American Oil Company and for export.

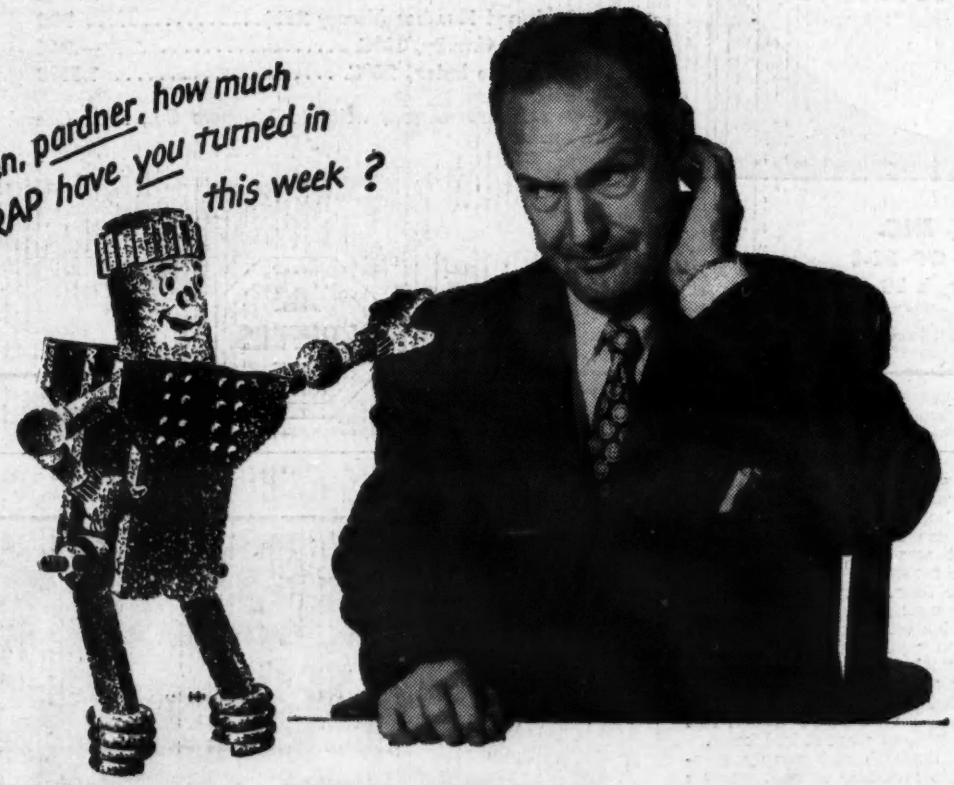
Antara Appoints Cloney Surfactants Product Mgr.

James M. Cloney has been appointed product manager for surfactants and related chemical products of Antara Chemicals, a division of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York. Mr. Cloney formerly handled sales of all Antara products on the West Coast, with headquarters in San Francisco, Calif. He joined Antara in 1946 as a field salesman, working out of the New York office.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Rochester, N. Y., has won a Treasury Department award for participation in the first defense bonds drive in the Rochester area.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has developed a new drive for spinning machines that is claimed to provide greater uniformity of denier and dyeability of synthetic yarns.



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Koppers Co. Engineering Promotion to H. A. Denny

Promotion of Henry A. Denny to the position of production manager, engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by Joseph Becker, vice-president and general manager of the division. Mr. Denny, who has been assistant production manager, succeeds Frank Chambers, who has resigned.

Mr. Denny joined the Koppers Construction Company in 1927. Twelve years later he became a field engineer for the M. W. Kellogg Company in Haifa, Palestine, returning to Koppers in 1941. Since then he has been successively a field engineer, an erecting engineer, assistant superintendent of construction, and assistant production manager for the division. In his new position, Mr. Denny will have general supervision of the engineering and construction departments in carrying out contract commitments.

Cleveland Salesmen to Hear D. Connor at Meeting Today

The Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland will hear an address today by Donald L. Connor, of the legal department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Connor will speak at the organization's meeting in the Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. His topic will be "Legal Aspects of Selling."

KSC Chemical Engineering Dept. Accredited by Engineers Council

The Kansas State College chemical engineering department has been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, Henry T. Ward, department head, has announced. Accreditation came after a thorough investigation by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers was forwarded to the Engineers Council, Mr. Ward said. Before being accredited a department must meet certain standards for equipment and laboratory apparatus, supervise and carry on quality research programs, have staff members with professional achievements, and meet other requirements for tools, equipment, and library facilities for students.

Dow Opens New Caustic Terminal in Los Angeles

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has opened a new terminal for storage of 50 percent concentrate caustic soda solution in Los Angeles harbor. The firm produces caustic soda solution at its Pittsburgh, Calif., plant, near San Francisco, and heretofore has supplied the Southern California-Arizona market by railroad tankcar in 8,000-gallon lots.

The new facilities will enable Dow to supply Southern California's oil refineries, rubber producers, food processors and soap and bleach plants by tank truck loads of 3,000, 2,000 and 1,500-gallon capacity as well as tankcar shipments. Large quantities of caustic soda solution will be brought to Los Angeles harbor from the Pittsburg plant by tanker.

Du Pont Moves Houston Office

The Gulf Coast office of the petroleum chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has moved to new quarters. The address is suite 705-709, Bank of Commerce Building, Houston 2, Tex. There is no change in the address of the laboratory or warehouse.

Wyner Joins Leon Associates

John C. Wyner has joined Leon Associates, 141 Broadway, New York 6. Leon is a commodity brokerage concern dealing in raw products, chemicals and oils. Mr. Wyner will take charge of the chemical department for the company.

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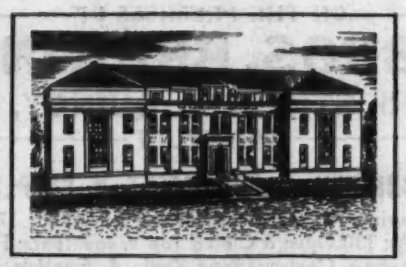

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The big news in the market this week was the announcement of new ceiling prices for both refined and crude grades of natural glycerin. The ceilings become effective December 4, 1951 and were set at levels which would have the effect of prohibiting certain refiners, who had previously brought down their prices to meet the market, from reverting to higher prices if they wished to do so in the future. Domestic soaplye crude was ceiled at 37c. per pound, in tanks, while refined USP glycerin was ceiled at 54¼c. per pound, on the same basis. Imported crude was unaffected, remaining under CPR-31 ceiling regulations. The only price fluctuations recorded were the ½c. per pound advance in the price of cocoa butter, as a result of commodity market fluctuations.

Demand for chemicals in general has been slow these past months but the tempo appeared to be on the upswing, although this was not greatly accentuated. Out of a host of items which were in tight supply earlier during the year, only relatively few chemicals were in that classification, at the present time.

Pentaerythritol was still in tight supply despite peak production from manufacturers and there were no indications of any early easing of supply at the present rate of consumption. Methanol, both natural and synthetic, continued in short supply. Demand for synthetic methanol for use as an antifreeze plus in the manufacture of formaldehyde has kept this material in tight supply. Natural methanol, denaturing grade, has continued in very tight supply, due to the limited facilities for its production while the demand for it as a denaturant has increased.

Crude milk sugar was reported in heavy demand concurrent with the sustained heavy production of penicillin. Supplies were not too tight but producers reported an inability to cope with all inquiries on a 100 percent basis. The glycols were reported in fair supply, demand having eased off. Ethylene dichloride was in good supply as well as ethylene oxide, according to one producer.

The vitamins and sulpha drugs were in good supply while demand has shown an increase, mainly due to the incidence of colder weather. The antibiotics were enjoying an extremely good demand and producers were working at top schedules.

Butyl Stearate—Demand for this material was at poor levels, on an overall basis. Some producers of only highly refined grades reported that since their material had heretofore been in demand by a few industries requiring a highly purified product, this situation had not changed materially. Of course, concurrent with the general business slump, demand for all grades was off but the technical appeared to be suffering the most, due to the heavy production capacity and varying grades. Some were shading their prices to meet the market. Current quotations for all grades of butyl stearate ranged from 27½c. to 48¾c. per pound, the wide spread being due to the inclusion of all grades from technical to highly refined cosmetic grades.

Carmel Coloring—Demand for this material was steady and down somewhat from Summer levels according to some observers. Of course demand is generally at its best in the warm months when more carbonated beverages are consumed since this coloring is used extensively in the soft drink industry. Demand from the pharmaceutical trade was said to be more uniform. Supplies were adequate and expected to remain so. Current quotations ranged from $1.05 to $1.20 per gallon.

Castor Oil—Castor oil continues in short supply. Trading in castor beans was not too active, buyers and sellers awaiting more favorable conditions. Offerings were largely nominal with some business reportedly done in the neighborhood of $280 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia were up considerably over last week. Landings during the week ended November 29 totaled 5,344,950 pounds compared to the 7,438,500 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of oil during the past week amounted to 1,118,000 pounds compared to 1,730,000 pounds in the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since the first of the year to date amounted to 138,208,600 pounds while those during the corresponding period in 1950 aggregated 224,991,000 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 52,107,929 pounds compared to the 34,393,113 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.4	255.8	259.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Ethylene Dichloride—Due to both the increased availability of chlorine and the lessened consumer demand, supplies of this chlorinated olefin were reported to be in good shape. As a by-product in the manufacture of ethylene oxide through the chlorohydrin route, production of this compound has been increased concurrent with the stepped up ethylene glycol production. Use of ethylene dichloride in the manufacture of the ethylene diamines was expected to increase in the future but at present was not straining ethylene dichloride supply, according to some sources. Current quotations for this chemical range from 10 to 11c. per pound, in tanks; drum carlots at 13¾c. per pound higher and less carlots at 23¾c. per pound more than the tank price.

Glycerin—Some slackening has been noted in the demand for the refined grades of glycerin. This was not considered too unusual in light of the general business slump. Requirements of glycerin consumers have become smaller but there were some observers who predicted a pickup at the beginning of next year. Admittedly the projected demands of the defense program were behind some of these predictions and it was essentially conjecture on the part of these individuals rather than in the light of concrete evidence.

Stocks of glycerin were expected to approximate the same quantity at the end of the year as at the same time last year. At present, the glycerin supply was adequate for current demand and refiners have been less inclined to come into the open market to pickup crude since their own soapmaking operations were said to yield sufficient crude for their requirements.

The government has put a ceiling on domestic crude, effective December 4, 1951, at 37c. per pound, in tanks, for crude soaplye. The refined grades were also affected, being ceiled at 54¼c. per pound, in tanks, for the USP grade.

West of the Rockies, the ceiling was set at 2c. per pound higher. This ceiling does not affect synthetically produced glycerin nor does imported crude come under these regulations, this latter material being subject to the controls of CPR-31.

The market price for some time has been at 54¼c. per pound for refined, USP glycerin. However, there were some producers who had been up at 60c. per pound earlier in the year, this price being their ceiling under GCPR. Several months ago when the glycerin shortage was licked, these people came down in price to meet the market. The new ceiling regulation would prohibit any refiner to sell above 54¼c. per pound, even if his ceiling had been higher under the General Ceiling Price Regulation which, of course, was based on the highest price at which glycerin had been sold during the base period.

Methanol—Demand for this alcohol was still at heavy levels. Supplies were reportedly in better shape than they have been for some time due to a slight falling off in demand. However, this situation varied, with some producers reporting a tighter supply than others with a sustained strong demand. The accent on synthetic methanol for use as an antifreeze was said to be responsible for the continued call for this alcohol. The price differential between methanol and ethyleneglycol is sufficient to warrant a continued heavy demand for methanol for some time, as an antifreeze.

Natural methanol, denaturing grade, was still in very strong demand in contrast to the supplies available. Due to limited facilities, production of this material has continued to fall behind demand and it appeared to several observers that this situation would be the order of the day for some time.

According to the Ministry of Industry

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

67

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and Commerce, the average monthly production of methanol in France dropped slightly in the second quarter of this year to 1,560 metric tons. The average production in the first quarter had been 1,590 metric tons per month, the output in July being 1,600 tons (preliminary figure).

Compared to the French production, 1,235,040 pounds of natural methanol was produced in July, 1951, in this country, while the total produced in August was 1,195,200 pounds. These figures were reported to the Bureau of the Census, the July total having been revised.

Production of synthetic methanol in August was up from the preceding month totaling 103,159,829 pounds while the total in July had been 98,572,143 pounds.

Milk Powder—The market for nonfat dry milk solids was generally firm. Activity in the eastern markets was spotty but in the midwest stocks were closely held. Roller process was generally short of a heavy demand. Prices remained at prior levels.

The market for spray process whole milk was steady to firm with supplies light to moderate. It was noted that demand had improved. Prices for roller process were not quoted due to too few wholesale sales to establish a price trend.

USDA purchases of nonfat dry milk solids were nil while sales of the spray process material were 165,850 pounds bringing the total since the first of the year to date to 25,141,282 pounds.

Milk Sugar—Demand for crude lactose continued excellent due to its preponderant usage in penicillin production. Supplies were somewhat tight but producers reported that although they were unable to fully accommodate all the demand at present, they generally managed in most cases to supply every customer with some of his requirements. Of course, the established customers were being accommodated 100 percent with newer accounts receiving the remaining available material in proportionate amounts. Additional capacity next year was expected to increase production available resulting in an improved supply outlook, in the future.

Demand for the edible and USP grades of lactose was fair in contrast to that for the crude, reflecting the general business slump throughout the nation. Demand for the USP grade was off quite a bit since inquiry from abroad has diminished appreciably. A great deal of the USP lactose consumed in Europe today is being produced there with the need for imports from the United States greatly lessened. Prices for all grades of milk sugar remained at ceiling levels.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol has continued to outdistance supply. It was said that demand from the protective coating industry has been sustained at good levels despite the prolonged slow down in operations due to a lessening in consumer requirements. Prices continued unchanged.

Production of pentaerythritol in July totaled 3,463,403 pounds compared to the 3,802,505 pounds in August, 1951.

Propyleneglycol—Demand for this material was off in contrast to that earlier in the year. The supply situation has improved with a general easing in consumer requirements due to the business slow down.

Production of the glycol in August was up considerably over that of the preceding month, totaling 8,242,466 pounds in contrast to the 5,591,832 pounds manufactured in July.

Rice Bran Concentrate—Demand for this material was fair with supply adequate at present. The price was unchanged at 79c. per pound, in drums, at the works.

Sugar—The USDA announced that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended November 17, 1951, totaled 120,648 short tons, raw value compared to 128,115 tons during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution by primary distributors in the continental United States for civilian and military use from the first of the year to November 17, 1951 amounted to 6,965,372 short tons, raw value compared to the 7,401,898 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period in 1950.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the total amount of the current quota for Cuban sugar for 1951 has been entered or certified for entry into the continental United States. Of the total quota of 2,947,175 short tons, raw value, approximately 369,386 short tons, raw value, were charged as direct-consumption sugar within the statutory limitations of 375,000 tons for this purpose. The balance was charged as raw sugar for further processing.

The cargoes already certified will fulfill the 1951 sugar quota for Cuba unless final reports show that the quantities actually entered were smaller than those certified for entry. In this case, small additional quantities will be permitted entry.

Sulfa Drugs—The sulfa drugs on the whole were in fair to good demand, some of the sulfa compounds moving better than others. Supplies were generally adequate with certain of the drugs rather tight, according to some sources.

Production of the sulfa drugs in August, 1951 was down considerably from the previous month, aggregating 400,596 pounds. Total production in July was 604,173 pounds.

Tartaric Acid—Supplies of the domestically produced acid were reported quite adequate for the easier demand of recent

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months. Increased production of citric acid has resulted in a substantial drop in the demand for this acid. Inquiry for the imported material was very slow, with a large part of the orders for export. Prices on the domestic were unchanged but the imported was being quoted generally on a level with the domestic, and in some cases at slightly lower levels. Current quotations on the imported material ranged from 38c. to 40c. per pound, duty paid.

Undecylenic Acid—Demand for this material was seasonally quiet, there being a more active demand in the Spring and Summer for its use in the manufacture of fungicides. Supplies were adequate and despite government allocation on castor oil, no difficulty was said to be encountered in procuring sufficient castor oil to manufacture the acid. Prices have remained firm and were currently $1.40 per pound.

Vitamin A Acetate—This material was reported to be in excellent demand with supplies in good shape. Expected expansion of consumption of the natural product was anticipated since the Pure Food and Drug Administrations has tentatively approved its usage in fortifying margarine. Official approval was said to be expected by the first of next year. Quotations for the natural acetate with concentrations of from 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gram were 16c. per 1,000,000 units in lots of 500,000,000 units or more with lots of less than 500 million units 3c. per 1,000,000 units higher. The same material, in concentrations of over 400,000 units in lots of 500,000,000 units or more was 17c. per 1,000,000 units with smaller lots at 20c. per million A units.

Trade Briefs

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has placed on the market terramycin dental paste and terramycin dental cones.

John W. Hart, director of the new products division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., will serve as delegate of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the United States at the second Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy, being held this week in Lima, Peru.

NRC Announces Merck Fellowships for 1952-53

The National Research Council has announced the availability of Merck post-doctoral fellowships in the natural sciences for 1952-53. All fields of chemistry and biology, including the preclinical medical sciences, are open to applicants, according to the council announcement.

The fellowships carry stipends ranging from $3,000 to $5,000, plus travel expenses, and are offered annually to citizens of the United States with training in chemistry or biology equivalent to that represented by a Ph.D. degree. The program is supported by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and administered by the National Research Council. Applications must be filed with the council before January 15, 1952.

The fellowships will be awarded as soon as possible after March 1, 1952. Appointments are for one year, with tenure beginning July 1, 1952, unless otherwise arranged. Study may be carried out in this country or abroad. A stipulation is that each fellow shall pursue his research at an institution other than that which granted his doctoral degree, except in unusual cases. The fellowships were established in 1946 with a grant of $100,000 from Merck. The original fund has since been supplemented by additional grants totaling $95,000.

Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the fellowship office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Sam Tour to Play Host To Consulting Chemists

Sam Tour, of Sam Tour & Co., 44 Trinity place, New York, will play host to fellow members of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers and invited guests on December 12 from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. at a cocktail party. A tour will be conducted through the firm's eight-floor laboratory building. All inquiries and application for invitation must be addressed to the association at 50 East 41st street, New York 17, and must be received not later than December 10.

Schering Appoints Rosen

Charles C. Rosen has been appointed hospital supervisor of the metropolitan division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Rosen had several years' experience in the retail pharmaceutical field prior to joining Schering in 1946 as a professional service representative.

Maltbie Positions to Wang, Cerro

Maltbie Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., has announced that Dr. Su Ming Wang, Madison, Wisconsin, has joined its research staff as senior chemist in pharmaceutical research and development and that Mario J. Cerro, Brooklyn, N. Y., is now bacteriologist in charge of ampul production.

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Schwarz Labs to Undertake Glutathione Study for Navy

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., New York, has been awarded a contract by the Office of Naval Research to investigate the biochemical properties of glutathione.

The new Schwarz project will consist in growing yeast, an excellent source of glutathione, on a nutrient medium containing radioactive sulphur. The yeast cells, utilizing some of the radioisotope, will produce "labeled" glutathione which can then be extracted and used in animal experiments. Geiger counters will enable scientists to trace the course of the labeled compound in the body and thus shed new light on its mechanism of action.

It is believed that glutathione exerts a protective effect against radiation injury by aiding in the regeneration of vital blood-forming organs. Medical research teams are also studying the role of glutathione in a number of organic diseases, including renal dysfunction, diabetes, and abnormal hormone activity.

SAACI Xmas Party In Astor December 13

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its thirtieth annual Christmas party at the Astor hotel, New York, on December 13. Male guests are invited. The affair consists of a cocktail party, dinner, floor show, the awarding of door prizes and a special thirtieth anniversary jackpot prize.

Merck Elects McCabe

James E. McCabe has been elected secretary of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., it has been announced. Mr. McCabe, who has been assistant secretary since December, 1949, thus assumes part of the responsibilities which have been carried by John T. Connor as vice-president, secretary and counsel. Mr. Connor's title becomes vice-president and counsel. Since joining Merck in 1945, Mr. McCabe has been concerned with problems of company administration, organization planning and publications.

Tunisian Unit to Make Furfural from Olives

Equipment is being installed at the Huilerie Franco-Tunisienne, Sfax, Tunisia, to produce furfural, according to a recent report from Tunis. It was designed by the French chemical company Pechiney-Progil, and the project will be operated in partnership with that firm, who will market the product.

The residue left after pressing and refining olives for their oil will be used as the raw material. It was formerly dried and used as fuel at the refineries, but it is expected that most of these plants will install units to obtain furfural. It is estimated that about 1,000 metric tons of furfural will be produced during the coming olive season and it is hoped to increase output to 2,000 tons the following year.

Trade Briefs

National Distillers Products Corporation has elected Jeffrey W. Clapp a vice-president.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., recently played host to several British drug executives at its Lawrenceburg, Ind., plant.

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DCAT Committee Heads Named for March Dinner

Charles M. Macauley, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has appointed the following members to head committees for the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the organization, to be held March 6, 1952, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York:—

Dinner arrangements committee, Lloyd I. Volckening (The Ivers-Lee Company) chairman, William W. Huisking (Charles L. Huisking & Co.) vice-chairman; committee to maintain order, Harold C. Green (L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.) chairman, J. David Hayden (Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation) and Sydney N. Stokes (Merck & Co.) vice-chairmen; program committee, Charles P. Walker, jr. (Chas. Pfizer & Co.) chairman, James G. Flanagan (S. B. Penick & Co.) vice-chairman.

Honor guest committee, Stanley I. Clark (Sterling Drug, Inc.) chairman, Fred G. Singer (E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.) vice-chairman; publicity committee, Murray Breese (Murray Breese Associates) chairman, Russel Boland (Topics Publishing Company) vice-chairman; reception committee, Robert B. Magnus (Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.) chairman, Claude A. Hanford (Pharmaco, Inc.) vice-chairman.

Wyeth, Inc., Develops New Penicillin Salt

A new salt of penicillin, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine penicillin, has been developed by the Wyeth Institute of Applied Biochemistry in collaboration with the penicillin division of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia. The salt is a combination of two parts penicillin and one part N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, an organic chemical base.

While it can be produced in all the dosage forms of penicillin now known, it will be presented by Wyeth first in an oral suspension. In an aqueous suspension, as an oral preparation, it has been found that it maintains its stability for eighteen months at ordinary room temperature. In oral therapy it has been found to be very palatable. There is no trace of the bitter penicillin taste. In addition the new salt is well tolerated by the patient, studies reveal.

Norwich Forms Subsidiaries

Norwich Pharmacal Company has announced the formation of two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Norwich Inter-America, Inc., and Eaton Inter-America, Inc. The new concerns were set up to develop the proprietary drug business of the parent company and the ethical drug business of Eaton Laboratories, Inc., another subsidiary, in western hemisphere countries, primarily Latin America.

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APMA Told FDA New Prescription Law Plans

—Continued from page 8

their talks more to the problem of controls and their effect on the pharmaceutical industry.

Because of its vast expansion program, second only to steel, a minimum of allocations on chemicals is foreseen by the National Production Authority, Osgood V. Tracy, director of NPA's chemical division, told the meeting.

Mr. Tracy pointed out that whereas under the War Production Board, approximately 100 products were distributed pound for pound from individual producers to individual consumers, today only ten schedules are under M-45, the general allocation order. They are naphthenic acid, teflon, plastic type nylon, polyethylene, resorcinol, sebacic acid, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, thiokol and, in eleven western states, sulphuric acid.

Industry Allocations Lauded

"The industry has been most cooperative in instituting informal allocations among its customers and it is only in relatively few cases that special priorities assistance must be given or directives issued," Mr. Tracy said.

"In terms of capital expenditures, the expansion program for the chemical industry, so important to the defense effort, is second in size only to steel. Applications for certificates of necessity for the chemical industry already total in value over $2,500,000,000. Unofficial estimates have placed the industry's expansion at $4,000,000,000.

"Some of the individual expansion programs are tremendous in size, such as 50 percent increase in chlorine and caustic soda production and a 25 percent expansion, equal to some 610,000 tons of new nitrogen facilities.

Sulphuric Acid Need Cited

"Corresponding expansions in other industries further increase requirements of chemicals and must be supported. The petroleum industry for example, estimates that substantially greater quantities of sulphuric acid will be needed to meet future production of aviation gasoline and, as aluminum is expanded, that industry's requirements for sulphuric acid will go up proportionately.

"The needs of agriculture for more fertilizer will call for greater and greater production of raw materials, and the same is true of pesticides. For example, the present output of chlorinated pesticides already requires approximately 10 percent of the total supply of benzene and 8 percent of the total supply of chlorine."

Mr. Tracy spoke particularly on the outstanding progress made by the pharmaceutical industry in expanding facilities to produce antibiotics, such as penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, terramycin and chloromycetin. "These antibiotics have had a remarkable effect on the effectiveness of our national manpower both in the armed services and in our industrial economy," he said. Concluding with the assertion that NPA was trying to keep controls at a min-

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imum, Mr. Tracy said the most difficult period lies ahead.

"The first two quarters of 1952," he said, "are expected to find material allocations for other than military items at rock bottom. We are hopeful that from that point on we can expect supplies of basic materials to become available in gradually increasing quantities, notwithstanding the continuing production on a raising scale of military items.

"The increased military requirements in the first quarter are being provided at the expense of civilian production. The impact will be most severe in copper and aluminum, with the military program taking 65 percent of the primary aluminum and all but a relatively small percentage of the copper."

Raw Materials Supply Improving

While shortages exist in some basic materials, the situation in the drug field was pictured as improving by Christian V. Holland, deputy chief of the drugs, solvents and detergents branch of NPA's chemical division.

"Most of the commodities controlled by the section are in adequate supply," Mr. Holland said. "Steel is critical, but seems to be improving. Aluminum, tin and lead are in short supply, and this situation has already affected the availability of collapsible tubes to the drug industry. Rubber priorities were felt in the supply of closures for the various medicinal products, but these were straightened out. The shortages in plastics were expected to result in sizable reductions of polyethylene for civilian uses, but it is still available and its situation seems to be improving.

Availability of Drugs

"The tight supply situations in both niacin and niacinamide are improving. Production has been held back because of raw materials. Quinoline, the historical raw material for niacin, has been in very short supply because of military requirements. The new synthetic, methyl ethyl pyridine, is the basis for a new process. Facilities for this process are almost completed and niacin should shortly be in ample supply. Incidentally, this change in raw material will result in the conservation of substantial quantities of other critical materials, such as sulphuric acid and manganese. This would help, since the sulphur and sulphuric acid situation is extremely acute.

"Niacinamide, which has been in tight supply because of the scarcity of pyridine, is now in better condition and is expected to be adequate for all requirements by the first quarter. This improvement has also been accomplished by a change in process and raw materials, with a saving in critical chemicals.

"While resorcinol is under control, there has been some improvement in supplies which will be reflected in a greater availability of para-aminosalicylic acid."

Inflationary Pressures Seen

Joseph P. Folsom, chief of the drugs and cosmetics branch of the Office of Price Stabilization's rubber, chemicals and drugs division, declared that, with a large measure of price stability now achieved, the defense effort is soon going to create real inflationary pressures.

"This country," he said, "is currently investing in national security at the rate of $40,000,000,000 a year. The impact on our whole economy of an expenditure this great is pretty evident; but in another year the rate of spending will increase to $65,000,000,000 a year. The addition to consumer purchasing power will be correspondingly high. Now, these defense expenditures, while generating income, will not add to the volume of consumer goods that can be bought.

"As a matter of fact, while the total volume of goods and services available to consumers is expected to remain fairly constant during 1952, production will shift to some greater extent from consumer durables—products, generally speaking, that use metals—to other types of goods and services.

Need for Price Controls

"For some two years this condition will exist—a condition in which active demand will outweigh the supply of certain goods. Without effective stabilization, prices would again soar. Consumers would again bid them up. We'd all be hurt badly if we let inflation rocket again.

"After about two years American industry is expected to be able to produce for defense as well as for full consumer demand; it will be during the next two years that inflationary pressure will be the greatest. During this period we'll need the strongest possible price stabilization program.

"This isn't crystal-gazing. The high rate of expenditures is definitely in the works. As far as decreases under present levels in consumer durables are concerned, the allocation of metals for these goods for the first quarter of 1952 has been reduced to amounts which will lower production to less than 50 percent of the rate during the six months before Korea.

"Moreover, just this year—from the first half through the third quarter—the annual rate of personal income for Americans increased $9,000,000,000. And remember, our defense program is still $25,000,000,000 from its currently scheduled peak."

Scientific Award Presented

A highlight of the meeting was presentation of the APMA Scientific Award for 1951 to the medical services of the armed forces. The award was given for "life-saving and suffering-saving advances, the full value of which cannot yet be calculated."

Surgeons general of the three services—Maj. Gen. George E. Armstrong, Army; Maj. Gen. Harry G. Armstrong, Air Force, and Rear Adm. H. Lamont Pugh, Navy—accepted the honor on behalf of medical corps men in Korea and other defense posts throughout the world.

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194,389 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
PINE OIL—1 dm, Natural Nydegger Transport Corp, Marseille
POLLACKLIVER OIL—40 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
PSYLLIUM SEED—231 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bombay
978 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
121 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
313 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
125 bls, J Powell & Co, Mombasa
PYRITES—234 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,695 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
570 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—5,000 flks, Chase National Bank, Cadiz
200 bls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
QUINOLINE—100 dms, Merck & Co, Rotterdam
RESINOIDS — 1 ck, Tombarel Products Corp, Cannes
ROSEMARY LEAVES—41 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles
SANDALWOOD OIL—3 cs, Roure-Dupont, Madras
SAPONIN—21 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SCHEELITE ORE—310 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
1,000 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Co, Parnahiba
103 bbls, Huxley Development Corp, Antwerp
52 bbls, Vigo
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
748 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Kohsichang
200 bgs, C H Timm, Kohsichang
552 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
407 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
305 bgs, Kohsichang
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
281 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
13 bls, Peek & Velsor, Tuticorin
25 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
137 bls, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
183 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—330 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—140 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
SHELLAC—30 cs, A Kramer & Co, Gothenburg
SODIUM BENZOATE—20 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CARBONATE, MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Stern Henry, London
CYANIDE—1,568 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—1,655 bgs, Alltransport, Inc, Hamburg
SULPHANILAMIDE—16 dms, Byron Chemical Co, London
TALC—3,340 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TANKAGE—499 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—500 bgs, Catz American Co, Porto Alegre
500 bgs, Itajai
FLOUR—2,583 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
834 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
333 bgs, First National Boston, Itajai
2,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Porto Alegre
2,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Porto Alegre
THYME LEAVES—115 bgs, P H Petry Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Alicante
TRAGACANTH GUM—20 cs, R E B Wilcox & Co, Khorramshahr
TRAGON—400 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—20 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
VALONIA CUPS—9,278 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kylindria
VANILLA BEANS—58 cs, Phila National Bank, Guadeloupe
42 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,068 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WOLFRAM ORE—100 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
200 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Leixoes
80 bgs, Tailey Metal Co, Penang
249 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
341 bbls, Wah Chang Corp, Vigo
29 bbls, Vigo
1,000 cs, Vigo
458 bgs, Lisbon
203 bgs, Kohsichang
203 bgs, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—15 dms, National Bank Alasia, Melbourne
190 dms, Rotterdam
57 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
WAX—30 dms, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—4,410 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
2,200 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Manchester
2,205 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,240 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAYSEED—80 bgs, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,598 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Casablanca
8,500 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
LEATHERMEAL—2,000 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—120 dms, Davidson Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—350 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Bombay
6,000 tons, U S Steel Co, Vizagapatan
849 tons, Philipp Bros, Calcutta
502 tons, E J Lavino, Luanda
2,540 tons, N Y Trust Co, Luanda
7,750 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Durban
1,067 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Coron
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Antwerp
OCHER—1,000 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Casablanca
640 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Capetown
OSSEIN—325 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,170 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—299 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
984 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,523 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—1,180 bls, R H Poirier Co, Durban
EXTRACT—1,638 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
WOOL GREASE—103 dms, Gallacher & Ascher, Antwerp

Boston

AMMONIUM MURIATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BLEACHING POWDER—571 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Dunkirk
COCONUT OIL—255 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co, Manila
249 tons, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—1,039 bls, New England Waste Co, Cabedello
GLUE—400 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, London
400 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Liverpool
MUSTARD SEED—194 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, London
MYROBALAN EXTRACT—100 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
OSSEIN—1,616 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,600 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
538 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
520 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—555 bgs, Robin Shipping Co, Itajai
1,046 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cheribon
917 bgs, First National Boston, Itajai

New Orleans

CINNAMON QUILLS—30 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo

Newport News

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—3,516 bgs, J C Jett, Manchester
FISHMEAL—315 bgs, Ashcroft Wilkinson Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,240 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
UREA—706 bgs, W Stone & Co, London

Los Angeles

BLACK PEPPER—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
BONE MEAL—600 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM CYANIDE—3,629 bgs, Daniel M Hinks Inc, Rotterdam
NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Joel Heroya
CANARY SEED—323 bgs, to order, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
CASEIN, LACTIC—200 bgs, New York Trust Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—973 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, Manta
920 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Manta
CINNAMON—30 bls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
COCONUT, DESICCATED—300 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Manila
COPRA, BULK—1,300 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Legaspi
750 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Inc, Manila
250 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Inc, Dumaquete
700 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Siain
2,000 bgs, long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
CAKE—6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co Ltd, Cebu
5,274 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, San Pablo Oil Factory Inc, Manila
4,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Manila
CREOSOTE OIL — 983.70 long tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Vlaardingen
CUMIN SEED—471 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—1,260 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
LEAD ACETATE—3 bls, Hesco Chemical Works, Hamburg
MEADOW FESCUE—888 bgs, Northrop King & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,252,966 lbs, Pacific Molasses Co, Topalobampo
29,031,350 lbs, to order, Santiago de Chile
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Alfred Harris Inc, Trinidad
ONION, DEHYDRATED—160 cs, Schlesinger, Alexandria
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, John Shumacher Co, Bremen
500 lbs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E H Appleby & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
600 bls, N M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co Inc, Rotterdam
60 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
RAPE SEED—150 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—70 double bags, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bangkok
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Barclay & Co, Yokohama
SODIUM NITRATE—23,904 bgs, The Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
UREA—2,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, Williams Diamond & Co, Tahiti

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,120 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
BONEMEAL—4,427 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Alexandria
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Phila National Bank, Fortaleza
CASTOR OIL—234 tons, Rotterdam
CLAY—540 bgs, Salomon Bros, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, J W Hampton, Drammen
CRESYLIC ACID—38 dms, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—3,370 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—700 bgs, Hanover Bank & Trust Co, London
GYPSUM—12,193 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—9,800 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Durban
MILK POWDER—400 crts, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,373 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
225,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
108,394 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
110,468 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
231,361 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,061 bgs, Int of Argentina, Buenos Aires
TALC—207 bgs, Beirut
WATTLE EXTRACT—533 bgs, Bank of N Y, Mombasa
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Weltzner Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM ORE — 4,964 bgs, F Samuel Sons, Santos

San Francisco

AMMONIA CATALYST—30 bbls, Shell Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
BONE BLACK—906 bgs, California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp, Alexandria
GRIST — 963 bgs, Consolidated Cemical Industries Inc, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
500 tons, Bank of California, Iloilo
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
CAKE—151 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CREOSOTE—3,194 tons, Bernuth, Lembcke & Co, Shimotsu
FRUCTOSE—2 dms, Baxter Laboratories, Yokohama
GINGER—200 cs, Lees Agency, Shimizu
LEAD CONCENTRATES—534 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours & Co, Callao
333 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Salaverry
ORE—44 tons, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Valparaiso
140 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Arica
PETROLEUM CRUDE—15,232 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
PYROTECHNICS—339 cs, R E Apelt Co, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—300 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
STARCH—110 cs, Wing Sing Chong Co, Hong Kong
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,747 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Walker Labs Vice-Pres.

Louis F. Mullick has been elected vice-president in charge of plant and production by Walker Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Mullick joined the Walker organization in May, 1943, and became production manager shortly thereafter.

Di Cyan & Brown Issues Bulletin

The elements comprising a competent laboratory report are outlined in the lead article of the November monthly bulletin published by Di Cyan & Brown, New York. The issue also contains editorial comment on the changes brought about in the federal food, drug and cosmetic act by the Durham-Humphrey modification.

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Sharp & Dohme Building New Denver Warehouse

Construction is now in progress on a new warehousing building for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., at 4900 Jackson street, Denver, Colo., it has been announced by E. W. Metzger, director of domestic branches of the Philadelphia pharmaceutical film.

The building is scheduled to be ready for use early in 1952. Present address of the branch building, soon to be taken over by the government for postal facilities, is 1525 Wynkoop street.

The new building will provide more generous quarters and will facilitate handling an increased volume of business at the local branch. The area currently served by the Denver branch covers the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and portions of Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska and South Dakota. Manager of the Denver branch is J. J. Lee. P. T. Wiley is district sales manager.

ECA Routes Health Supplies to Philippines

Economic Cooperation Administration has arranged to shift procurement of a number of items required for health projects from US government agencies to procurement in the Philippines. It is expected that invitations to bid will be issued by the Philippine Council for United States Aid in accordance with the procedure for handling purchases of supplies and materials, under ECA financing, outlined in small business memo No. 181. The source countries listed include the United States, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, France, Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan.

Detailed information on the commodities to be purchased is not available in Washington, but must be obtained from the Philippines. American suppliers are instructed to immediately notify their agents in that country to get detailed information regarding requirements.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Opens Plant For Toilet Articles in Kansas City

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has put into operation a new multi-million dollar toilet articles plant in Kansas City, Kan. Construction of the building was begun in 1949. It was designed by Colgate engineers and executed by Albert Kahn Architects & Engineers, Inc. Measuring 165 feet in width and 365 feet in length, it has a total of 193,000 square feet of working area.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Trade in botanicals simmered fitfully throughout the past week. Whether for drugs or for aromatic materials, the situation was the same:—buyers bought jobbing quantities in spotty fashion and development of a broad trend in consuming requirements was in abeyance. So far as prices were concerned, drugs held steady throughout the period but flavoring items recorded thirteen advances against fifteen declines. The market index remained at 217.9.

Most dealers could offer French thyme only for later arrival and then only at a sharp advance in price. Cloves were very scarce; stocks of Madagascar spice seemed exhausted and only trifling amount of the spice from Zanzibar were available. Future supplies of Chinese star anise were destined to come only from stocks in London and Indonesia—stocks in warehouse prior to last December 15 alone could get an import approval from the Federal government.

Total lack of speculative trading seemed a good thing for the black pepper market, considering the fact that speculative buying would send prices flying high in all markets. Red peppers were items of real strength, being often cheaper on spot than at the origins. The inability to replace spot stocks of all kinds of China cassia kept Canton, Kwangsi, Honan, and Yunnan spice strong and subject to an advance on almost every sale. Caraway and poppy seed continued to weaken at home and abroad. Mexican vanilla beans were cheaper, mainly because of little demand. Bourbons were unchanged but the future statistical position did little to strengthen the potentials of the market.

Balsams

Copaiba—Though the decline during the previous week was not extended openly, reports indicated that conditions suggested possible shading under competitive circumstances when firm orders were in sight.

Fir—Canadian balsam was considerably steadier last week and holders on spot were not disposed further to shade the market as quoted at $32 per gallon. Oregon balsam continued to display the strength which, during the previous trading period advanced the spot market to the basis of $2.35 to $3.25 per gallon, the range covering differences in sellers' price opinions.

Peru—Demand was along jobbing lines but proved to be sufficient to support quotations on the basis of $2.05 to $2.40 per pound, depending on seller and quantity of balsam required.

Tolu—Though the market still showed signs of price competition, the situation in that respect did get so far as to bring about a further drop in open quotations. The market held at $5.85 to $6.75 per pound, as to seller.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The market remained exactly where it has been for several weeks—37c. to 38c. per pound. About the only change in conditions last week was the development of rather more interest for the article in export trade; considerable selling for that account was done during the period under review. The primary market was said to have become firmer during the past few weeks.

Coeliiana—Trade continued to develop along seasonal lines but volume last week was said to be rather below that usually to be expected at this time of the year. Prices remained very steady on the basis of 15c. to 17c. per pound.

Orange Peel—Business was rather light last week, consisting mainly of orders for comparatively small quantities of both the bitter and sweet peel. Recent additions to local stocks have not eased prices any further. Bitter was quoted 11c. to 14c. per pound; sweet, 14c. to 16c., the range in both instances covering variations in the quality of peel offered.

Beans

Vanilla — Mexican beans were easier, more competitive, and lower at $5.25 to $6 per pound for whole and $4.50 to $4.75 for cuts. The unsold stocks on spot were said to be inconsiderable but the lack of sustaining demand turned the market into the path of competition and resulted in some shading of previously quoted prices. Bourbon beans remained firm at $3 to $3.25 per pound as to quality and seller and that level was expected to remain until such time as the future of the new crop shall have been more clearly revealed.

Berries

Hawthorn—A jobbing market prevailed last week so far as demand was concerned but the total of business was insufficient to alter prices in the least; they remained steady at 30c. to 32c. per pound. Replacement quotations from abroad revealed values also holding firm at the origin.

Raspberries—Some quarters have made $1.28 per pound their minimum quote on dried berries but goods were still available at $1.25. Upwards of $1.30 was asked according to quantity and seller. Demand was for jobbing quantities only.

Flowers

Chamomile—Although demand was not active or widespread, the jobbing requirements alone were sufficient to keep price competition in check and to make some suppliers disposed to try for somewhat higher prices. Strength prevailed in all primary markets.

Saffron—The price tendency of Spanish flowers continued to be upward but the recently added strength failed to be sufficient to bring all sellers to the $25 level asked in some quarters. The minimum quotation remained at $23.50 per pound although perhaps $24 was more indicative of majority opinion last week.

Gums

Aloe—Reports from the London market noted slightly lower replacement cables on Cape aloe. Locally, dealers said the market here was still exceptionally firm at 40c. to 45c. per pound. Curacao gum was still a strong item, rather hard to obtain at whatever price on spot and rarely offered from the origin. So far as Cape aloe was concerned, local information revealed that primary market shippers have failed to forward goods with strict observation of the shipment time specified on

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 15c. per lb.
Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, China rolls, 1c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, 2c. per lb.
broken, 2c. per lb.
unscraped, 2c. per lb.
broken, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Haitian, 3c. per lb.
Japanese, hontakas, 2c. per lb.
birdseyes, 3c. per lb.
Louisiana longs, 2c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, whole, 25c. per lb.
cuts, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Majoram, Peruvian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
splits, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.
Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
217.9	217.9	217.5	181.9	225.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Nov. 23

New York

Celery seed, 41 bags; not celery seed.
Cloves, 200 bags; filthy.
Fennel seed, 174 bags; filthy.
Ginger root, 60 bags; insect infested.
Nutmegs, 100 bags; moldy and wormy.
Oregano, 2 lots, 150 baskets; filthy.
Pimento, 100 bags; filthy.
Psyllium husks, 170 bags; insect infested.
Rosemary leaves, 41 bales; filthy.
Sesame seed, 3 lots, 474 bags; filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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contracts; some recent arrivals should have been here several months ago.

Arabic—The market held firm but the price activity that some have felt was almost sure to develop was still missing last week. Expectation of higher spot quotation was based on the political situation in Egypt and the Sudan where the native governments and Great Britain are at loggerheads about the Suez Canal.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Steady undertones prevailed. First costs were such as in themselves to create considerable strength in the present price position on spot. In addition, withdrawals by consumers operating under contracts accounted in some measure for the lack of further shading of quotations.

Henna—Conditions in the Egyptian Sudan make for uncertainty with respect to normal exports of this material but other sources of supply remain available and sellers on spot expect no serious interruption of stocks in the foreseeable future.

Sage—No firm offerings of English officinalis were reported but Italian material was offered at 35c. to 40c. per pound. Turkish leaves were a fraction lower at 13c. to 13½c. Other varieties of sage were free from change in price.

Senna—Some fair sized quantities have arrived recently from India but the increase in stocks failed to bring about any easing of local quotations. Alexandrian leaves were distinctly firm. Demand was routine but steady for moderate quantities.

Thyme—Stocks of French material have about disappeared on spot but goods offered from the origin were quoted here to arrive at 23c. Spanish material was greater in supply than in demand at 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Witch Hazel — Sufficient material has been sold into export channels to give this article a firmer price position on spot and in the primary market. Local quotations were maintained at 20c. to 22c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Powder sold fairly well at 13c. to 16c. per pound, so quoted according to seller and quantity. However, at the best trading was routine and mainly for jobbing account.

Irish Moss — Considerable quantities have been forthcoming direct from Eire, which country is supplying material which has not been readily obtainable from French shippers.

Grains of Paradise — Although prices lacked open change last week, they were rather weak, unsettled, and subject to further shading should orders for substantial quantities enter at the present competitive spot market.

Roots

Aletris—All holders of spot stocks took a firm view on the market. This was more because of what was paid for 1951 crop than because of the volume of current consuming demand. The latter was spotty and strictly of jobbing size.

Arrow—Arrivals from the origin have stocked local warehouses with goods sufficient to meet immediate and future consuming requirements on the basis of 11c. to 14c. per pound for powder, depending on quantity.

Helonias—Stocks were not plentiful and were obtained at a comparatively high cost to primary market collectors during the past Summer. Current demand was poor, spotty, and irregular, while prices were steady at $1.65 to $1.75 per pound.

Mandrake—Holders of the unsold remainder of the 1951 crop reported sales outlets as few. Apparently, the immediate requirements of the few domestic manufacturing consumers are well cared for at this time. A few cars were offered last week at prices that failed to revive buyers' interest.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was lower at 23c. to 24c. per pound and Madras material was shaded to the basis of 13c. to 13½c., depending on quantity. Haitian and Jamaican root remained unchanged. Not much demand for any variety was reported last week.

Valerian—The market was very firm so far as Belgian root was concerned and replacement costs tended to make goods actually on spot more valuable than current demand would have done. Local quotations, depending on seller, ranged 30c. to 35c. per pound, with important quarters naming 35c. as lowest.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was in very low supply and 55c. to 58c. per pound was quoted last week on a tentative and not firm basis. Nothing is forthcoming direct from China but there have been imports from London and Indonesia when the shippers at those points could produce warehouse receipts or bills of lading showing the material to have been in stock before December 15 last. Czech seed was a fraction lower at 14½c. to 15c., but other varieties available on spot were unchanged.

Caraway—Further weakness under competition brought spot prices to a new low for the current downward movement; the market ended last week at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound.

Cardamom—Green cardamom prices revived and the local quotations rose to the basis of $2.75 per pound for both Alleppey and Ceylon material. Bleached and decorticated cardamom remained without quotable change.

Coriander — Moroccan seed to arrive later on was priced at 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Spot goods held at 11c. to 11½c. Argentine seed was 13c. to 13½c.; Czech or Roumanian seed, 16c. to 16½c.

Poppy—The spot market continued to weaken. Dutch seed was down to 17c. to 17½c. and seed from the Argentine dropped to 14¾c. to 15c. Other varieties were quoted only in nominal position.

Sesame—The Pakistan first official forecast of the crop for 1951-52 set acreage under cultivation at 138,000 acres against the previous year's forecast of 139,000 acres and the final forecast of 201,000 acres.

Spices

Cassia—Longstick Batavia was shaded to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. China cassia was scarcer, stronger, and higher. Canton-Kwangsi rolls were up to 18c. to 18½c. and the broken but extra select grade was 16½c. to 17c. Honan, Yunnan rolls were higher at 27c. to 28c. when scraped and

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25c. to 26c. for the broken, scraped material. Unscraped rolls rose to 24c. to 25c. and reached 23c. to 24c. when in broken condition.

Clove—There was practically no Madagascar spice on spot and the very small quantity of Zanzibar spice available was held for at least 70c. per pound when on spot and at 69c. when in the to-arrive position.

Ginger—The only price change was a decline to 30c. to 31c. per pound for split Nigerian root. All other kinds held firm.

Nutmegs—Prices on East India spice were reduced to 50c. to 51c. per pound for whole and 49c. to 50c. for splits. West India spice remained unchanged.

Pepper—Spot goods were down rather sharply in price most of last week, and offerings were made at $1.62 per pound. Goods actually afloat became $1.61; November shipment, $1.58; December shipment, $1.45; January shipment, $1.49; and March shipment, $1.45. Practically no speculative trading was reported, it being said that possible peace in Korea and the uncertain position of Sterling exchange were influences in the direction of a curtailment of speculative activity. Until the January-March shipping period arrives, the future trend of events will remain undisclosed and there were those last week who were disposed at this time to take a moderately bearish position on the future.

Red peppers continued to advance. Haitians were up to 30c. per pound, Japanese hontakas, 34c., which was below new crop prices in Japan; birdseyes, 45c. Louisiana longs rose to 30c. and Turkish pepper went up to 26c. to 27c.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.64 to $1.67 per pound; December shipment, $1.54; January shipment, $1.50; and March shipment, $1.45.

Trade Briefs

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a new stable penicillin especially designed for use in supplementation of poultry feeds.

Gallaher Drug Company has elected J. F. Gallaher board chairman and Marshall K. Wood, president and general manager.

Sharp & Dohme held a family day for its active and retired employees and their immediate families at its West Point, Pa., plant recently.

Emery Offers Diesters For Synthetic Lubricants

Three Emery diesters are now available to manufacturers of synthetic lubricants and specialty greases. Two are esters of azelaic acid, and the third is the dibutyl ester of "Emery 955 Dimer Acid" (dilinoleic acid). All three diesters are reported to be characterized by low pour points, high flash and fire points. An important feature is their excellent viscosity-temperature relationships.

A bulletin describing these products is available on request. Also contained are their temperature viscosity curves and comparisons with other diesters. Write Emery Industries, Inc., department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, for samples and descriptive bulletin.

Fisher Co. Develops Three Lab Reagents

Three laboratory reagents have been announced by the Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. They are anthrone, CP, sodium betanaphthyl phosphate, CP, and sodium iodate.

Anthrone is important in carbohydrate detection, and also figures in the estimation of serum polysaccharides. Sodium betanaphthylphosphate is used in the new colorimetric determination of acid and alkaline phosphatase. Silver iodate, now available in Fisher's "Tested Purity" grade, is one of the chief reagents in the clinical colorimetric determination of the chloride content of various body fluids.

National Vitamin Foundation Weighs Grants Applications

Fred J. Stock, chairman of the executive committee of the National Vitamin Foundation, has announced that the committee will meet December 6 to consider fourteen applications for grants-in-aid. Mr. Stock said the foundation's scientific advisory committee has already studied the applications and made recommendations. According to Mr. Stock and Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, scientific director of the foundation, the applications amount to $167,060.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The trend in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market seemed to be downward last week, according to the trade. Business activities were only spotty, at best. Only the bare essential requirements were being bought by consumers and observers believed that the situation would continue at approximately the same level until after the turn of the year. Price reductions greatly outnumbered the three advances and, in many cases, were only attempts to stimulate buying interest. Clove oil was one of the most difficult spots in the market. Spice costs rose still higher and distillation has been cut to a considerable extent. Californian lemon oil was very firm and was expected to remain so at least until the new crop becomes available. Most notable among the nineteen articles which were reduced were Ceylon and Java citronella, geranium, lemongrass, Floridian orange, peppermint, sandalwood and Bourbon vetiver oils. The effect of these changes upon the price index was a decline of 10 points placing it at 203.9.

The situation of domestic citrous oils was mixed. Orange oil of both Californian and Floridian origin was quite plentiful and prices were rather more favorable than they have been for the past eight months. Grapefruit oil was tight, but found small interest among consumers. Lemon oil presented some problem to suppliers. It was still a bit too early to ascertain the effect of the new crop, but observers felt that there might be a continuation of the firmness of the past year, since many suppliers were behind in their commitments and would have to use the awaited material to fill contract obligations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, 30c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 5c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Californian, 35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Almond oil, sweet, 3c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 10c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 5c. per lb.
Citral, 50c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Java, true, 60c. per lb.
Garlic oil, 50c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $2.15 per lb.
Bourbon, $2.25 per lb.
Lavender oil, 30-32%, 35c. per lb.
38-40%, 50c. per lb.
spike, 50c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 20c. per lb.
Mace oil, 15c. per lb.
Mandarin oil, Italian, $1.50 per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 25c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 10c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, technical, 15c. per lb.
USP, 15c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
203.9	213.9	218.9	132.7	188.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The market seemed to be falling last week with the result that the minimum quotation dropped 10c. a pound to $4.35 a pound. Throughout the market, prices ranged to $4.75 a pound. There were good quantities of material available and sellers appeared to be anxious to do business. There has been a price floor in effect in Brazil, which would prevent any sharp decline, but small price declines can be made to stimulate sales.

Cajeput—This market was without special feature. Used only in small quantities, the material was in adequate supply to meet the limited requirements. Prices have remained quite stable.

Camphor—There appeared to be a comfortable supply of both domestic sassafrassy and imported white oil available to consumers at prices which have remained fairly steady. The former ranged from 26c. to 50c. a pound and the latter from 26c. to 42c. The majority of quotations for both centered around 35c. a pound. According to the trade, there was no domestic white oil to be had.

Caraway—One dealer could offer this Dutch oil at the slightly lower price level of $4 per pound. Most other quotations stood at $4.05 to $4.40 a pound. Supplies were quite good and replacements could be had when needed. Sales were light but steady.

Cardamom—It was possible to buy this oil at $57 per pound in some quarters. Elsewhere it was priced from $58 to $70 a pound. The lower price was not an indication of weakness in the market, but merely an attempt to stimulate buying interest. This high-priced material is customarily used in limited quantities.

Citronella — The market appeared to be falling again, after several weeks of reasonable stability. One supplier was in a position to offer the Ceylon oil at $1.10 a pound, a drop of 15c. a pound in the minimum quotation. Elsewhere, it was priced from $1.25 to $2.40 a pound. A single dealer quoted some true Java oil at $1.30 a pound, although there was very little of that material to be had either on spot or at the origin. Java-type oil was steady at 95c. to $2.25 a pound, most offers ranging from $1 to $1.30 a pound.

According to a report originating in Formosa, in the middle of October it was estimated that 1,984,500 pounds of oil had been produced up to the end of September. An additional 333,000 pounds was expected during the remainder of the year. It was said that heavy rains in May reduced that month's yield. Oil distillers were reported to be receiving the cut grass with 40 percent of the moisture removed. During the time when Japan controlled the island distillation was accomplished with grass that was 75 percent dry. Oil yield was said to vary above and below 1 percent compared with the grass harvest. During June of this year it was reported to have exceeded 2 percent.

Clove—The lowest price reported for bud oil last week stood at $3.65 a pound. Prices seemed to be climbing steadily higher and the small quantities still available were more generally quoted near the top of the range, which was $4.25 a pound. It was reported that the cost of the spice on spot had reached 70c. a pound with shipping prices close behind. This would make it likely that the market would remain extremely difficult. A report prepared by the NPA stated that during the three month period of April to June 1951 clove stem oil exports from Zanzibar amounted to 83,314 pounds. Of this, the United Kingdom took 70,994 pounds.

Geranium—This has become a declining market after a year and a half of extremely strong prices and great tightness of supply. Last week saw the Bourbon oil drop as much as $2.75 a pound, making it available at $18.75 to $25 a pound in most places. The crop was apparently quite successful and the primary sellers were willing to bring their prices down. Algerian oil, while still somewhat tighter, also showed a decline which brought the minimum quotation down some $2.15 a pound to $20.35. Elsewhere it ranged to $26 a pound. There was very little business transacted despite the more favorable prices.

Grapefruit—Although there were several dealers who had good quantities of this oil last month, it was reported that replacements were hard to find at this time. The lowest quotation made last week was higher by 5c. a pound at $1.75 and the offers ranged to as high as $2.25, depending upon brand. The new crop was presently being grown and will not be ready for over a month. Just how successful it will be will depend upon the weather conditions in the growing area. There have been frosts in Florida, but no indication has been given as to their effect upon the fruit.

Hemlock—There was no problem of supply in this market. Stocks were adequate from recent distillation and prices were maintained on an even level. The market stood at $2.20 to $2.40 a pound, but prices as low as $2 a pound were reported to be possible.

Juniper — This market remained unchanged with supplies in good volume and replacements easily obtainable from the origin. Quotations were steady, but buying interest was rather mild.

Lavandin—According to dealers, this market has taken a sudden turn toward firmness. This new trend was not easily accounted for, since stocks at the origin were reported to be large and spot material was in fairly good supply. Also there appeared to be no great interest shown in the material at this time. These facts have prevented the spot price from reflecting the new strength to any large extent. Quotations remained at $3.25 to $5 a pound.

Lavender—Spanish spike oil was reduced by the considerable amount of 50c a pound last week. This made it possible to buy the oil at $1.75 to $2.95 a pound. These reductions were made despite the strictly enforced price floor in effect at the point of origin. French oil was more reasonable in some quarters, the reduc

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tions apparently being only local adjustments, the 30-32 percent grade was lower by 35c. a pound at $4.15 to $5.45 a pound, 38-40 percent oil was reduced 50c. to $5.75 to $6.75 a pound and 40-42 percent material remained unchanged at the lower levels but there was a narrowing of the price range which became $6.50 to $8.25 a pound. From all indications, the spot situation was easy. The ample supplies could meet more than the actual demand. In France, it was said, there was a good deal of firmness but it did not affect this market.

Lemon—The lowest spot quotation for Californian oil last week stood at $4.85 a pound, an increase of 35c. over the previous minimum. Throughout the market prices ranged to $5 a pound, according to producer. This domestic oil was said to be quite firm at this time and new crop oil was still about two months off. For an understanding of the tightness which was in evidence in this market, it might be stated that it was based upon the condition of the 1950 crop. At that time it was found that the yield was not up to normal and suppliers were unable to meet contracts completely. The 1951 crop, which was considerably better, had to be used, in many cases, to clean up outstanding orders. This allowed less than the usual quantity for this year's requirements. It was feared by observers in the trade that the 1952 crop would probably still feel the effects of this situation. However, it may be that the new crop will be large enough to cover the deficit and still leave a good supply for the usual demand.

Lemongrass—There was a considerable amount of easing in this market in the past week. Prices dropped some 20c. a pound, making the oil available at $2.80 to $4.25 a pound. The primary market was reported to have softened as well. By character, this oil cannot be stored for any length of time without deteriorating. The citral content decreases as the oil ages. As a result, distillers and shippers are generally anxious to sell the material as soon as possible and are unlikely to hold out for higher prices at a future time.

Mace—While there has been no change in this article, one dealer was in a position to offer it at the slightly lower price of $4.35 a pound. Other quotations were made between $4.40 and $6 a pound. There seemed to be an ample supply of the oil to meet the limited requirements of consumers.

Mandarin—A single supplier quoted the scarce Italian oil at $7 a pound. This was $1.50 a pound below the level of the few other quotations. Little oil seemed to be available either on spot or at the origin. The Floridian oil remained very firm at the recently advanced price level of $3.75 to $5 a pound.

Nutmeg—There was no difficulty in getting this oil, either on spot or from the source. The plentiful stocks were stable in price, East Indian oil standing at $4.35 to $5.75 a pound and West Indian variety at $3.90 to $4.75 a pound. According to the trade, sales were not large.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Observers reported this material to be a bit easier. Spot prices have held at 75c. to $1.10 a pound, but the primary market was said to be somewhat more favorable. This seemed to be true in spite of the price floor which was in effect in Brazil. Stocks on the spot market were fairly large and dealers had no trouble supplying the needs of users.

Orange—A sudden drop of some 25c. a

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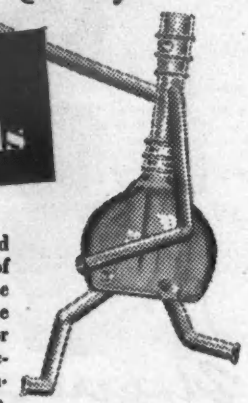

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pound was reported in the Florida oil market last week. It could be had for $2.10 to $2.75 a pound. According to the trade, the oil was available in large quantities, after many months of scarcity, and shippers were more willing to part with the material at more favorable prices. Californian oil was similarly plentiful and was priced at the steady level of $2 to $2.75 a pound, depending upon brand. Italian oil was very expensive, by comparison, and so, found small interest among dealers or consumers. West Indian oil was offered in fairly good quantity, but was also quite a bit more expensive than the domestic material.

Palmarosa—Where this oil could be had, it was priced a bit lower last week at $7.25 to $9 a pound. There was only a small amount of interest shown in the oil and many dealers have discontinued it, temporarily. Nevertheless, it could be had with no difficulty, when needed.

Patchouli—Continuing in its descent, this oil moved down an additional 25c. a pound last week to a new low of $9.50 a pound. It was offered at prices ranging to $17 a pound. There was almost no inquiry for the oil, but this did not trouble sellers too much, since this oil was said to improve with age.

Peppermint—Prices were relaxed in this market during the past week. The natural oil was offered at $7 to $7.85 a pound and the redistilled article could be had at $7.25 to $8.25 a pound. There were large quantities of material available on spot and replacements were readily obtainable as a result of the rather successful crop this year.

Rosemary—Although the price floor in Spain has made it difficult for dealers to buy this oil at lower prices, the spot market seemed to be easier last week. Some suppliers could sell the technical grade for as low as 70c. a pound. Others priced the article to $1.10 a pound. The USP quality was similarly decreased in price in some quarters, placing the market at 85c. to $1.30 a pound.

Sandalwood—A few suppliers quoted this oil at the new low price of $11.25 a pound, a decline of 25c. from the previous minimum. More typical prices were higher at $12 to $14.75 a pound. In the opinion of some members of the trade, the lower prices were not entirely justified by the situation of the primary market, which was quite firm. However, the more favorable prices on spot were felt to be attempts to increase the buying interest.

Sassafras—The imported artificial oil, known as camphor, S.G. 1070, has become a bit more reasonable with prices down to 65c. a pound in some places. Other quotations ranged to $1.25 a pound. The natural oil was steady in price with quotations between $1.75 and $2.20 a pound. There was a comfortable amount of oil to be had when desired.

Vetiver—There has been quite a bit of easing in this market, according to the trade. The Bourbon oil was readily available at $22.50 to $25 a pound, a drop of at least $2.50 a pound. Haitian oil was also fairly comfortable in supply and could be bought at $22 to $26 a pound. Replacements from Madagascar were freely offered and the market settled down to a rather quiet state.

Wormseed—This market has regained some of the strength which had seemed to be softening several weeks ago. For the most part, prices were held between $7.75 and $8 a pound, although some suppliers were willing to sell for as low as $7 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—A reduction of 50c. a pound was made in the price of this material. It was available at $7.25 to $8.30 a pound. With lemongrass oil easily available and tending downward, there should be no difficulty in the production of this derivative. One observer stated, however, that there was only a small demand for the material in evidence at this time.

Musk—There has been no change in the pricing of the synthetic materials, which were comfortably supplied. Xylol was most abundant and the erstwhile scarce ambrette and ketone have become somewhat easier. A good deal of interest has been shown in the materials by consumers.

Vanillin—With the clove situation in a difficult position, it has been very hard for producers of the eugenol derivative to get sufficient eugenol to maintain production. One producer discontinued the output several months ago. Another has continued to manufacture the item, but may be forced to curtail activities because of prohibitive costs.

Stevenson Back at Givaudan

Ralph M. Stevenson, midwestern sales manager of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., aromatic chemicals, New York, and member of its board of directors, has completed his assignment in Washington, where he served for a period of several months as section chief of essential oils, flavor materials and perfume materials for the rubber, chemical and drug division in the Office of Price Stabilization. He will now devote full time to his regular business activities.

Innis, Speiden Issues Creams Data

Innis Speiden & Co., Inc., New York, has released an eight page booklet, "Absorption Bases by Isco." The pamphlet describes about a dozen of the cream compositions which can be prepared from Isco bases and their methods of preparation as well as their advantages. Copies of the booklet are available upon request to Innis, Speiden, 117 Liberty street, New York 6.

Trade Briefs

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now offering stainless steel tops for laboratory furniture.

Dr. Yves-Rene Naves, research scientist of L. Givaudan & Cie., Geneva, Switzerland, addressed the Comitato Italiano di Estetica et Cosmetologia at its recent national meeting in Milan, Italy.

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Acids: Hydrochloric, 8,572 pounds, nitric, 7,050 pounds, and sulphuric, 1,155 pounds, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, invitation 251, December 7.

Adhesive, water resistant case-liner, 50,515 gallons, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 651, December 26.

Aluminum oxide, abrasive powder, 40,000 pounds, Erie Ordnance Depot, La Carne, Ohio, invitation 30, December 11.

Ammonia water, 11,402 one-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 731, December 11.

Bichromates: Potassium, 3,100 pounds, sodium, 4,500 pounds, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, invitation 251, December 7.

Chemicals and drugs: Ammonium sulphamate, aniline, cobaltous sulphate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 1474N, December 10; various, invitation 731, December 11; invitation 729, December 11; invitation 726, December 7; ammonium carbonate, chenopodium oil, cholesterol, chromium trioxide, coal tar solution, meta-cresyl acetate, invitation 733, December 12; various drugs in dosage form, invitation 735, December 10; hydriodic acid, hydrochloric acid, peppermint oil, chloral hydrate, barium sulphate, glucose, histamine phosphate injection, Veterans Administration, Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation A-34, December 10.

Fire extinguisher, 500,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 5295Q, December 10.

Gases: Nitrogen, 60,000 cubic feet, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, invitation 248, December 6; unspecified industrial, medicinal, and refrigeration, fumigating materials, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, class 51, part III, December 14.

Glue, gelatin, 24,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-137, December 14.

Insecticide, 4,800 aerosol bombs, Federal Supply Service, Los Angeles 15, invitation LA-234, December 10; various, same, Federal Center, Denver, invitation 1951, December 12.

Oil, fingerprint, 11,000 gallons, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 60, December 7.

Paint & allied products: Paint, various, 1,251 gallons, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., invitation 17-2454, December 7; primer, 600 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3G-4727-R, December 11; fire-retardant paint, 600 gallons, same, invitation 3G-781-RR, December 11; fire-retardant paint, as required, same, U. S. Court House, Chicago, invitation CH-39026, December 6; paint, 84 items, Federal Supply Service, Kansas City 6, Mo., invitation 2S-KC-19004, December 13.

Paint remover, 636 gallons, 932nd Air Force Special Depot, Topeka, Kansas, invitation 754, December 7.

Paint thinner, mineral spirits, 7,250 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3K-4716-R, December 10.

Pepper, black, 9,888 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 614, December 13.

Potassium acetate, 3,792 one-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 739, December 12.

Sodium bicarbonate, 11,472 one-pound cans, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 739, December 12.

Soft soap, 85,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 732, December 11.

Talc, 5,712 one-pound cans, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Chicago 9, invitation 658, December 17.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 2,750 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3G-4721-R, December 11.

Wood preservative, chlorinated phenol, 47,000 gallons, and copper naphthenate, 19,400 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54, 226, December 13.

Zinc oxide paste, 16,032 one-pound jars, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 732, December 11.

Zinc sulphate, 1,680 one-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 739, December 12.

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The Barnett Laboratories, Long Beach, Calif., has completed the conversion of a plant at Soledad, Calif., into a unit for the production of carotene. The new unit, which began operations on November 20, will aid in meeting the increased demand for carotene by the margarine industry.

Trade Briefs

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., recently conducted a one-day retail-drug sales training school at the University of Texas College of Pharmacy, Austin, Tex.

Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J., has developed "Pernaemon," a new liver injection which is said not only to meet USP requirements but to be virtually painless on injection.

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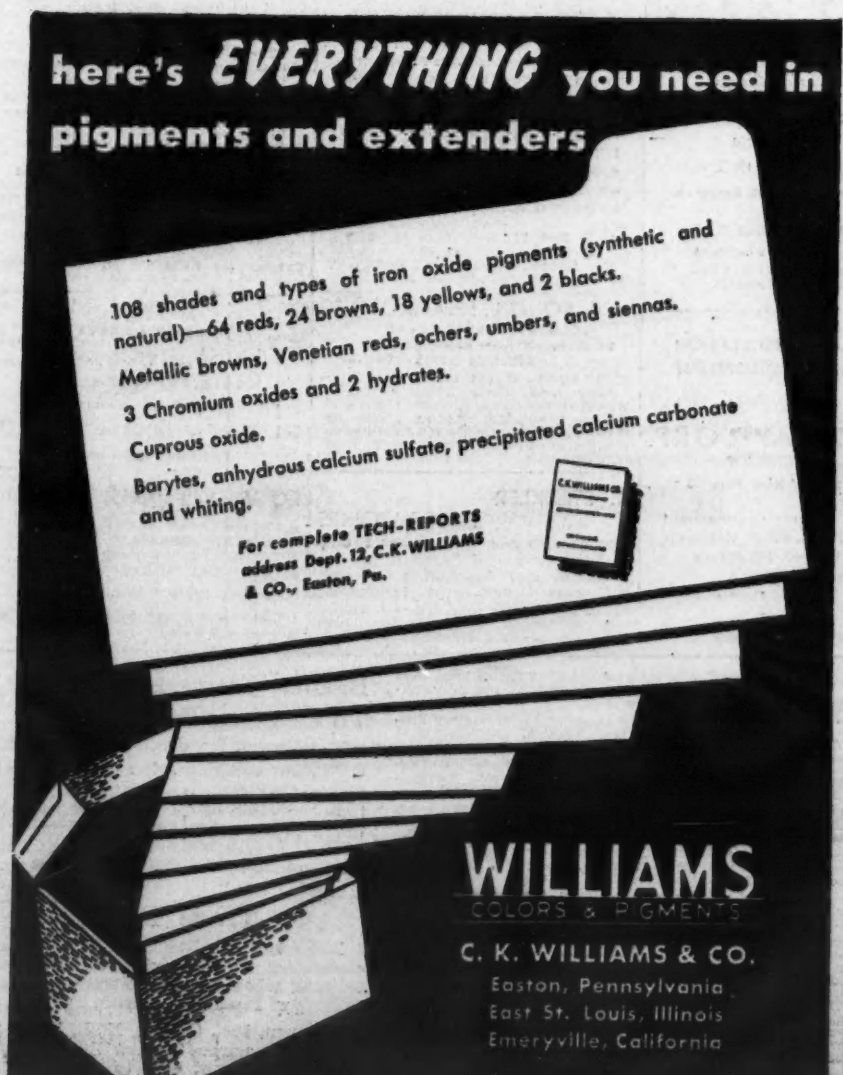

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AN-TT-A-566

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Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

Protective Coatings Materials

Domestic standard and Argentine casein were lower in price last week. Purchasing was largely for immediate needs. Producers in the Argentine continued to hold their floor price while material of French, Danish, Dutch, New Zealand, Swiss and Australian origin was available.

A range continued on the price of antimony oxide. Several producers were still at the old levels, despite government permission to raise prices. Just what action they might take and when they might take it was not clear by week's end. Dry colors showed no particular change as the supply and demand held to a pretty much balanced relationship. White and red lead pigments continued tight as a result of the shortage of the metal. The demand continued high, with the government asking for a good amount of it. Lithopone was a little easier than it had been a month or so ago, but the demand was still holding at what was considered a good, normal level. Supply was strong enough to accommodate it. Zinc pigments were also somewhat easier than they had been. Despite this, the demand was still good. Prices were steady at the new levels. Bentonite, Fuller's earth and pumice were moving in a satisfactory volume and supply was up to it. Inquiry for pyrophyllite was holding up well. One producer, who was taking care of old customers but could not guarantee material to new ones, said that it could foresee no change in the immediate future.

Synthetic resins maintained an even keel. There was some spottiness apparent, but it was not very considerable. Although the demand was not at as high levels as it was a year ago when consumers were concerned about supply, it was still good and was considered normal. Pure phenolics were still very tight but the modified were better. Urea-formaldehydes, melamines, alkyds and maleics were free supplywise. Nitrocellulose was readily available and demand was fairly good. It was not, however, as high as it was at the peak a year or so ago. There was no true change in the market for natural gums. The demand continued to have its ups and downs from day to day without the emergence of any clear trend.

Shellac held on price and the demand was still spotty. Supply was ample for the present ordering. The India market continued to fluctuate slightly without having any actual effect here. One producer of 42 percent chlorinated paraffin was sold out through December and another had only a moderate amount available. The 70 percent, for which there was only one producer, was strictly on a DO basis. Chlorinated rubber had recently shown some easing but it was said that an increase in demand was expected. Supply was ample.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—A range in prices continued last week, as several producers still maintained the old levels in spite of government permission to sell their material at a higher price. Just what action these producers would take, and when, was a question which could not be answered immediately. In the meantime, it was reported that the supply was improving and that the material was moving fairly well.

Cobalt Oxide—The September production of this material, according to government figures, amounted to 89,450 pounds, or less than that of the previous month, which came to 94,571 pounds. The production for the January-June period of this year stood at 358,374 pounds. Shipments in the month of September amounted to 71,325 pounds, or a considerable increase over the previous month's total of 39,786 pounds. The figure for shipments in the period from January to June amounted to 318,874 pounds. Stocks at the end of September were reported to be 120,365 pounds. This was somewhat higher than the previous month's figure of 102,240 pounds. At the end of the January-June period the stocks amounted to 71,930 pounds.

Dry Colors—There was no particular change noted in the market for these materials last week. Prices held at their previous levels and demand and supply continued in balance.

Lead Pigments—White and red continued in a tight position on supply as a result of the shortage in lead metal. The demand held at a high point, with part of the heavy inquiry coming from the government. Prices held at their recently established levels.

Lithopone—The demand for this material was at the easier levels that had become apparent in the last two months or so. Despite this easing, business was still at what were called good, normal levels. The supply was at a high enough point to accommodate it without any pinch.

Zinc Oxide—Production of zinc oxide in September declined 5 percent to 15,705 short tons to reach the lowest monthly rate of output since January, 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks of oxide at producers' plants rose 10 percent to 20,880 tons, attaining the highest peak since June 30, 1949, when the total was 27,278 tons.

Largely responsible for the decline in total production of oxide was an 18 percent loss in output of leaded zinc oxide. Lead-free zinc oxide production was 12,905 tons in September compared with 13,160 tons in August.

Despite a 28 percent increase in the sales of leaded zinc oxide, most of which was accounted for in the grade of 35 percent lead and under, total shipments of zinc oxide declined 4 percent during the month. Shipments of lead-free zinc oxide, lowest since January, 1950, were 10,815 tons compared with 12,047 tons in August.

A reduction in the demand during the last two months or so had brought with it an easing in the supply of this material. However, the demand was still holding at good levels and in spite of the reduction from the high point that had prevailed, the inquiry maintained a normal tone. Prices were steady at the recently re-established levels.

Fillers and Extenders

Bentonite—The market for this material continued unchanged during the week, with prices holding at their old levels and the demand continuing at a satisfactory pace.

Fuller's Earth—Enough of the product was available to accommodate the wants of the market without any difficulty. The demand was holding at reasonably good levels and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

Pumice—This product was moving in satisfactory amounts and the supply was strong enough to accommodate it. The price structure held unchanged.

Pyrophyllite—Prices held at unchanged levels during the past week. The demand continued at very good levels and the supply was reported sufficient to take care of the requirements of old customers, although new ones might have some trouble in finding sufficient material for their needs. One producer stated during the week that it could foresee no decline in ordering and no improvement in supply in the immediate future.

Synthetic Resins

Business in the synthetic resins field continued pretty much on an even keel during the past week. There was some spottiness apparent but it was not very considerable. Producers, by and large, were not exactly rushed to fill orders but were still turning over their material at a good rate. It was noted that the demand from some customers would fall off one day only to be picked up by other customers on the following day, thus keeping business moving at a fairly steady rate. It was pointed out that demand was not at the levels of a year ago, but that demand had been considered abnormally high because of all the customers clamoring at once for material when they feared shortages. The present day level of business was said to be a much closer approach to normal.

The pure phenolics were in a very tight supply position, but the modified were in a better condition. Urea-formaldehydes,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, 1c. per lb. imported, acid precip., ½c. per lb. Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 30c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
215.3	215.3	214.8	173.7	211.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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ATLANTA — Desks & Sprinkel Co.
BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cole Co.
CINCINNATI — Desks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schaftel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Desks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry C. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

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melamines, alkyds and maleics were free as to supply. The supply of soybean oil was ample and during the week it was observed that prices were lower. The linseed oil market became lower and then strengthened, reflecting conditions in the flaxseed market. Supply was high enough to accommodate purchases without any difficulty.

Nitrocellulose—The demand for this item was reported to be continuing at fairly good levels although it was not up to the high point that was established a year ago at this time and in the months following. Supply was at very good levels and there were no changes in the price structure.

Natural Resins

Gums continued at a fair level last week, having its ups and downs on demand from day to day but not establishing any clear trend. It had been reported that business appeared a little better lately but from other sources it was heard that demand showed no appreciable change. Most consumers were purchasing only what they needed for immediate use, although there was some evidence of a little buying ahead. Most of the purchasing of that type had been done last Fall and in the succeeding months, however, when there was less certainty of supply and when no one knew quite what would happen to prices. Consumers have been working their inventories down recently and it was thought that there were none who had any sizeable stocks on hand at this time. One source had stated recently that it expected no slump in buying during the holiday season and that, if anything, it expected a pickup. Another source stated last week that it had no indications as yet what the holiday season and the inventory-taking period that follows it might be like. Supply here and at the source was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the present demand, although it was pointed out that a sharp upturn in purchasing, if it should be sustained for any length of time, might tighten up the supply considerably.

Shellac—The price structure held unchanged on this item last week and the demand was about where it had been in the recent past. It was rather spotty, being on the upside for a day to several days and then on the downside again. One producer said that it was not what it should be at this time of year. However, there had been predictions of an upturn in sales after the holiday season and the year-end inventory-taking period. Supply was at high enough levels to accommodate what there was in the way of demand although it had been pointed out for some time that a sharp increase in purchasing might bring with it a tightness in supply. There were slight fluctuations in the India market, but they were of such a minor nature that they failed to emerge as a clear trend, and therefore, prices there were holding at their old levels. The supply at the source was ample for the present requirements of this market.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard was 1c. lower last week at 35c. but the premium held at 39½c. Argentine was ½c. lower at 34½c.

"The casein market is a hand to mouth proposition," one source said in commenting on the general picture. "Like other commodities, it is up today and down tomorrow. While it is reported that consumer business is off, nevertheless there are indications that inventories are decreasing, probably with that year-end statement in mind. Arrivals continue very small with only a car from France and one from Denmark listed (during the week of December 19) making the spot position at least more healthy, as casein is moving out much heavier than this."

Argentine producers continued to maintain their minimum price of 30c. f.o.b., and it was expected that this price would hold for at least the balance of the year. However, it was said that rebates could be obtained in special instances. The price of French material, duty paid, varied from 25c. to 27½c. There was a variation as to quality, it was said. French supplies are reported running lower. Currency difficulties are also reported to be having their influence on this market.

The market for Danish was largely unchanged. The quality is said to be excellent and it was quoted at 31c. to 33c., duty paid. Limited quantities of premium grade Holland material were reported available from this season's production. The price ran from 32c. to 35c. Some New Zealand material afloat and due in early January was reported available at slightly less than the price of comparable domestic. Odd parcels of good quality Swiss and Australian material were reported available at reasonable prices. There will be no chance of replacing Australian this season, as the export to this country has been prohibited.

Chlorinated Paraffin—On the 42 percent, one producer stated last week that it was sold out through December. Another reported that it had some material but that the supply was not large. On the 70 percent, the only producer stated that the item was strictly on a DO basis.

Chlorinated Rubber — Prices held at their previously established levels. The demand had recently eased a little but it was expected that there would be an increase again. The supply was at good levels.

Cobalt Driers—The September production of driers, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 709,008 pounds, compared to 625,257 pounds in the preceding month. The total for the January-June period was 4,756,895 pounds. Shipments during the month of September amounted to 537,872 pounds, as compared to 912,410 pounds for August. The shipments in the period from January through June came to 4,795,700 pounds. Stocks at the end of September totaled 725,514 pounds, a gain as compared to the previous month's stocks of 554,378 pounds. Stocks at the

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end of the January through June period amounted to 789,165 pounds.

Naval Stores

October production at central stills, at 19,810 barrels of turpentine and 58,710 drums of rosin, was about the same as October production last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In previous months of this crop year, production was below the same months of last season. For the first seven months of this season (April-October) turpentine production reported by central stills was nearly 17,000 barrels, or 8 percent, less than for this period last year, while rosin production was down about 52,000 drums, or 9 percent. Steam distilled and sulphate turpentine production during October was larger than in September, with total wood turpentine production for October reported at 40,390 barrels compared with 33,960 barrels last month. Steam distilled rosin output during October of 112,730 drums was slightly higher than in September.

On October 31, 1951, gum turpentine stocks at points covered by this survey were reported at 47,420 barrels, down 8,000 barrels from a month ago. Of the total gum stocks on October 31 this year, 10,526 barrels were controlled by CCC. Wood turpentine stocks increased slightly during October and were reported at 88,250 barrels on October 31, 1951. Gum and wood rosin stocks also increased during October. Of the 433,260 drums of gum rosin on hand October 31 this season, 300,394 drums were controlled by CCC.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended November 30 was as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange prices marked with an asterisk are actual sales prices of the week, others are last known prices):—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	New York l.c.l., ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.60	$10.35
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.60	10.35
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.60	10.35
F	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
G	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
H	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
I	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
K	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
M	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.60	10.35
N	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.60	10.35
WG	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.90	10.65
WW	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.00	10.75
X	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.00	10.75

Drums

Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	142	391	51	14	188
Shipments	...	...	100	1,427	32
Stocks	19,385	19,776	19,707	18,524	18,450

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.). .88½
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sales, dms	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, dms	360	196	197	160	147
Shipments, dms	193	40	80	...	90
Stocks, dms	7,895	8,302	8,149	8,309	8,366

Jersey Standard Elects Vice-President, Director

Election of a new vice-president and an additional member to its board of directors has been announced by Standard Oil Company, New Jersey), New York. The new vice-president is Emile E. Soubry, who has been a director since January 1, 1949. The new director is David A. Shepard, who has been executive assistant to president Eugene Holman since October, 1949. With the election of Mr. Shepard, the board of directors now numbers fifteen.

Alkydol Labs Offers New Grinding Vehicle

Alkydol Laboratories has developed "S1190," which it recommends as a grinding vehicle for concentrated colors used in shading and tinting. A low viscosity, high solids alkyd resin solution, it is said to be compatible with oils; bodied oils; long, medium and short oil alkyds, and varnishes. When used in tinting quantities, it is said to be compatible also with styrenated alkyds, ureas, and melamines and to have excellent pigment wetting properties. For further information, write Alkydol, 3242 South 50th avenue, Cicero 50, Ill.

G.S. Ziegler Publishes Booklet

G. S. Ziegler & Co. has published a newly revised and enlarged booklet covering such products as gilsonite, natural asphalt, stearin pitch, cottonseed pitch, asphalt solutions, various types of wax, fatty acids, polyamide resins, soybean oil, allyl starch, etc. The booklet also includes the general uses of these products and is illustrated with pictures of the Ziegler plant, mines, laboratories, and equipment.

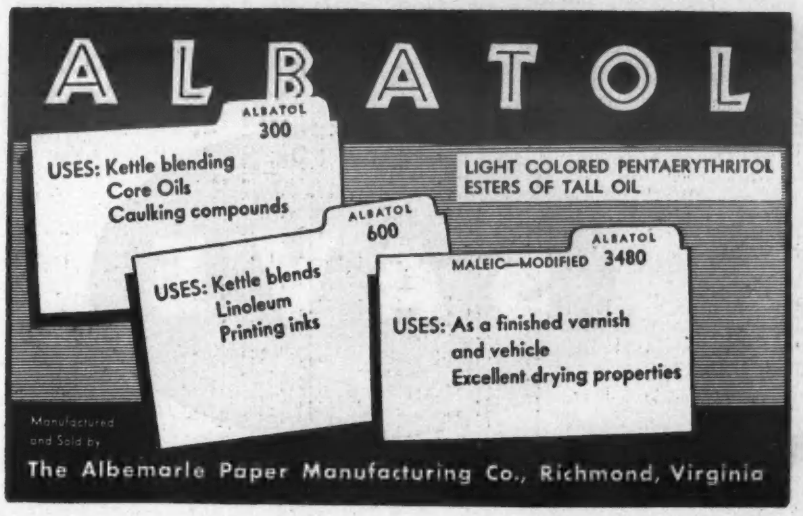
Monsanto Co. Elects F.A. Abbiati to Board

The board of directors of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has elected F. A. Abbiati a vice president of the company. Mr. Abbiati has been general manager of the company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass., since October, 1950.

Mr. Abbiati entered the Merrimac Division of Monsanto where he remained until 1938, the time of his transfer to the plastics division at Springfield as sales manager for "Vuepak." In June of 1939 he became assistant general manager of sales and became general manager of sales in February, 1944. He was named assistant general manager of the division in May 1947.

Johns-Manville Appoints

Karl V. Lindell has been appointed vice-president of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., and general manager of the company's asbestos fiber division. Mr. Lindell, who has been mine manager of the company's Jeffrey Mine, will make his division headquarters at Asbestos, Quebec, Canada.



HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS.
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

CALIFORNIA adopts LITHOPONE IN NEW TRAFFIC PAINT

A new lithopone-base traffic paint formula enables the California State Highway Department engineers to more than double the gallonage of traffic paint which can be made from their curtailed supplies of tung oil.

Thorough road-marking tests by those engineers demonstrate how the toughening action of lithopone permits substantial replacement of tung oil by softer-drying linseed in their regular vehicle. This consists of equal parts of a 25% solution of chlorinated rubber and a 25-gallon tung oil—pentaerythritol-ester varnish.

One specific pigmentation, found to give best performance with the linseed-modified vehicle, is included in their new specification (Type IV-A):

LITHOPONE	50-55%
ZINC OXIDE	5% min.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10% "
DIATOMACEOUS SILICA	10%
WHITING	5-10%
TALC	10%
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US Sets '52 Crop Goals 4 Percent Over '51 Output

The Department of Agriculture announced the 1952 production goals for the major spring-planted crops November 30. If the goals are attained, total farm production will be about 4 percent greater than the record production indicated for this year and nearly 50 percent greater than the prewar average.

Flaxseed producers are being asked to increase their acreage slightly to 4,000,000 acres to produce about 38,000,000 bushels of seed. While this is an increase of about 6,000,000 bushels over indicated 1951 output, it will be less than the disappearance. The department said that a higher goal is not established because of existing stocks of linseed oil and the stronger need for feed grain production in the flax-growing areas.

The soybean goal has been set at 276,000,000 bushels on an acreage of 13,000,000, which is about the same as this year, but farmers are being asked to increase grain sorghums production to around 200,000,000 bushels, or 20 percent more than this year. A 9 percent increase in corn production to produce a crop of 3,375,000,000 bushels also is being asked.

There is no change in the goal for cotton, and farmers are asked to produce 16,000,000 bales, which compares with an indicated 1951 crop of 15,700,000 bales on the basis of the November 1 crop report.

The 1952 price support levels have been set at 90 percent for corn, cotton, milk and butter fat as of the beginning of the marketing year, and at 80 percent for flaxseed and grain sorghums as of September 1, 1951.

N. Y. Paint Club Moves

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has moved its headquarters to a new location at room 2008, 2 Park avenue, New York 16. The new telephone numbers are MUrray Hill 3-2489-90. For many years, the association had its headquarters at 360 Furman street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 7

of age. Mr. Brownell had been with the Texas Company for forty-two years at his retirement a year ago.

Abraham K. Burgstresser, former vice-president of the Norristown Magnesium & Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., died there November 26. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Burgstresser retired from the company in 1947 after forty-four years of service.

Francis L. Carrano, sr., vice-president in charges of sales for Derris & Co., New York, died November 28 at his home in Newark, N. J. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Carrano joined the New York manufacturing chemists concern in 1946, after a thirty-six-year association with Orbis Products, Inc., New York.

Leonard F. Eiklor, general manager of the scientific division of the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died November 5 at his some in that city. He was fifty-three. Mr. Eiklor was associated with Central Scientific Company and Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc., before joining General Chemical Company in 1932, with which he was connected for fourteen years. He was next with Philip A. Hunt Company, and became a member of the Harshaw organization in 1947.

Dr. W. Wallace Fritz, who organized the pharmaceutical department at Temple University, Philadelphia, and served as dean of the department for three years, died November 24 in Lansdale, Pa. He was eighty-one. Dr. Fritz was also professor of anatomy and clinical surgery at Temple.

Ray E. Gourley, former sales manager of Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died November 22 at his home in Lakewood, Ohio. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Gourley for the past few years served as a manufacturers agent.

James T. Howard, until his retirement in 1946 chief seed and fertilizer inspector for thirty-nine years at the Massachusetts Experiment Station of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., died at his home there November 27. He was seventy-four years of age. Since his retirement, Mr. Howard had devoted his time to chemical and bacteriological research at the Howard Research Laboratory, owned by his son, Harlan.

Joseph B. Schlotman, president of Universal Products Company, Dearborn, Mich., and chairman of the finance committee and member of the board of directors of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., died November 24 in Detroit, Mich. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. Lemuel F. Smith, for thirty-three years professor of chemistry at Kalamazoo College in Michigan and since September a visiting lecturer at the University of Richmond, died November 24 in Richmond, Va. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Dr. K. Subrahmanyan, member of the World Health Organization's expert committee on cholera, was killed in an airplane crash during a flight from New Delhi to Calcutta, India, it was reported November 26. Dr. Subrahmanyan was to have joined the staff of WHO's southeast Asia regional office as its first environmental sanitation adviser.

William J. Sunn, treasurer of the Baker Extract Company, died November 25 in Springfield, Mass. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Sunn joined the Baker Company in 1910, working in its laboratory. He was elected treasurer in 1922.

Jesse Vanderhoven, a retired employee of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died there November 27. He was eighty-one years old.

George L. Welp, advertising and sales promotion manager of the printing ink division of Interchemical Corporation, New York, died November 29 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-one. Mr. Welp had been with Interchemical since 1933 and was placed in charge of its advertising in 1936.

Charles H. Wolfe, a retired sales executive of the Aluminum Company of America, died November 28 in New York. He was sixty-four. Mr. Wolfe joined Alcoa in 1910 and remained with the firm until his retirement in 1948. For many years he served as home district sales manager in Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Warwick Wax Vice-Pres.

Maurycy Bloch has been elected vice-president of the Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. Mr. Bloch, sales manager of Warwick Wax for the past several years, will continue to direct the company's sales. Warwick Wax owns and operates refineries at Chanute, Kan., and Kilgore, Tex., acts as exclusive sales agent for waxes refined at Coffeyville, Kan., by the Cooperative Refinery Association, and is exclusive distributor for sugar cane wax produced at Gramercy, La., in refineries jointly owned by Cuban American Sugar Company and S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Paint Show Correction

A new, phenolic protective coating intermediate, designated as "R-108," and described in an article on the Paint Industries Show (OPD, 11/12/51), was erroneously reported as an exhibit of the Bakelite Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Actually it was featured in the display of the chemical department of General Electric Company.

Nat'l Lead Names Pater Chicago Branch Manager

National Lead Company, New York, has named Paul J. Pater manager of the Chicago branch. Mr. Pater has been assistant manager of the Chicago branch since 1944. He joined the Carter White Lead Company in 1916. He became a member of the general office auditing staff, then comptroller of the Chicago branch in 1937.

Philip W. Ruppert has been appointed assistant manager, metal department, for the company. He will be located in New York. Mr. Ruppert has been assistant manager of the Chicago branch since 1949. He started with the company in 1929 as an auditor, becoming assistant manager of the American Lead Corporation in 1935. Two years later he was transferred to the Chicago branch.

Michael Uss has been appointed assistant treasurer of the company. Mr. Uss joined National Lead in 1942 as an auditor in the general office and in 1948 he was named office manager.

Thomas J. Murphy has been made assistant secretary of National Lead. Mr. Murphy was employed in 1947 in the company secretary's department, handling legal matters.

New York Paint Club Christmas Party Dec. 17

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its seventeenth annual Christmas party December 17 at the Statler hotel, New York. Refreshments will be served at 7 p.m., with dinner following one-half hour later. A complete program of entertainment has been planned, and prizes will be awarded.

Gen'l Electric Names Clarke

Frederic T. Clarke has been appointed employee relations supervisor for General Electric's chemical division alkyd resin plant in Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Clarke began his career with General Electric in 1929 in the relay test section at Philadelphia, and since March of 1947 he has been on the employee relations staff as safety supervisor of the apparatus division at Schenectady.

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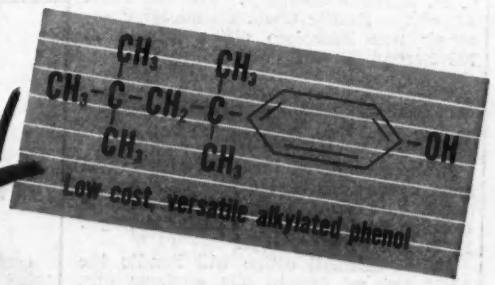
Octyl Phenol



Properties

Appearance—White, flaked product. Unusually good color stability
Congealing Point—72-74° C.
Boiling Point (760 mm.)—280-283° C.
Hydroxyl Number—259-275
Specific Gravity (fused)—0.941 at 24°/4° C.
Color (Varnish Scale)—2 maximum
Solubility—Insoluble in water; soluble in common organic solvents

Uses

Phenolic resins. Gives good oil solubility, water resistance, and electrical properties. Exhibits plasticizing effect when used in conjunction with more reactive phenols. Color stabilizing and antioxidant properties.

Oil additives. Derivatives of octyl phenol have good oil solubility.

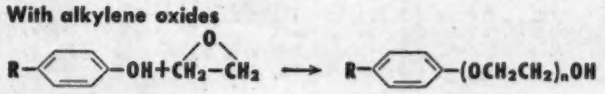
Surface active agents. Serves as the hydrophobic portion of detergents, wetting agents, and emulsifiers.

Stabilizer for ethyl cellulose.

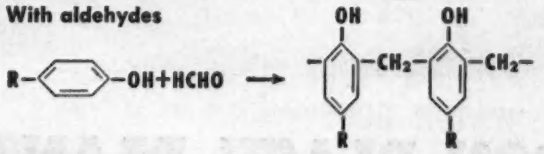
Intermediate for: fungicides, germicides, rubber chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, adhesives, corrosion inhibitors.

Typical Reactions

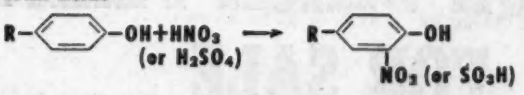
1 With alkylene oxides



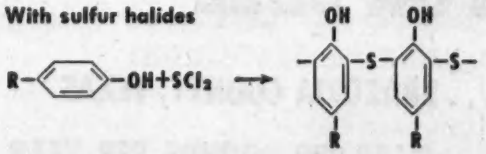
2 With aldehydes



3 With acids



4 With sulfur halides



5 Esterification, etherification, salt formation

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Formulation:

Hydrocarbons (Aromatic 27.8%)	16.4%	Alcohol	33.3%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	31.8	Moisture	1.9
Esters	16.5	Acid	.1

Can be pumped from tank located in Ohio plant. Priced for quick disposal at 25c. per gallon.

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US Soybean, Soybean Oil 1950-51 Exports Set Record

United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil on a combined basis set a new record for the crop year ending September 30, 1951, according to the Department of Agriculture. In terms of soybean equivalent, exports totaled 78,948,000 bushels, with 27,828,000 bushels shipped as beans and over 50,000,000 bushels exported in the form of oil. Exports of soybean oil meal and cake, included in the above soybean equivalent, would account for some 700,500,000 bushels of beans indicating that most of the meal from the exported oil remained in this country. For the crop year ending September 30, 1950, combined exports were equivalent to 43,358,000 bushels, with 21,766,000 bushels in the form of whole beans.

Exports for the 1950-51 crop year were distributed widely throughout the world. Either beans or oil or both were shipped to a total of sixty-six countries. At the same time, there is a high degree of concentration by countries for each category. Japan, for example, with 12,383,000 bushels, accounted for about 45 percent of all the soybeans, and Japan together with Canada, France, and Germany accounted for more than 80 percent. In the case of crude soybean oil, Italy stands out with 117,301,000 pounds, and Spain and Italy combined took 167,797,000 pounds or almost 60 percent of the total. The concentration in the case of refined soybean oil is even more pronounced with Spain alone accounting for 60 percent.

Expressed in terms of soybean equivalent, Spain was the most important outlet by a wide margin, followed by Italy and Japan of nearly equal importance. Germany ranked fourth, followed by Canada and France. These six countries made up the bulk of the export market with three-fourths of all the sales.

Pacific Coast Chemicals Co. Adds Collins to Sales Staff

Frank G. Collins has become associated with Pacific Coast Chemicals Company and will have charge of paint raw materials and equipment sales in the San Francisco Bay area.

The appointment of Mr. Collins is the first step, the company reports, in an expansion program in the marketing of chemicals for West Coast industry. Although major emphasis will still continue to be on protective coatings, expansion will be in the direction of service to the petroleum, paper, rubber and agriculture fields. Mr. Collins had previously been associated with General Paint Company, the Henry J. Kaiser organization and L. H. Butcher Company. He will work out of the Pacific Coast Chemicals Company's San Francisco office located at 725 Second Street.

Archer-Daniels-Midland To Open Cincinnati Office

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company will open a sales office at Cincinnati, December 1. The office, located at 1133 Federal Reserve Bank Building, will be managed by Daniel J. Marien, jr.

The Cincinnati office will handle the ADM line of linseed oils, soybean oils, fish oils, fatty acids, chemically modified oils and Archer "Pol-mer-ik" linseed oil. It will also represent the ADM chemical products division for sperm oil, glycerides, fatty alcohols and hydrogenated fatty acids. The new office will serve the southwestern part of Ohio including Cincinnati, Columbus, Huntington, Dayton and intermediate points.

Lithgow Corp. Renamed

At a recent stockholders meeting of Lithgow Corporation, applicators of "Lithcote" protective baked phenolic coatings and linings, it was voted to change the name to Litheote Corporation. The president of the new company is Alexander T. Baldwin, former vice-president in charge of sales. Executive vice-president and technical director is James M. Howard, who for many years was general manager of industrial finishes division, Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn. Robert C. Wixon remains as treasurer and Alexander T. Baldwin, jr., has been elected secretary.

Consolidated Products Head Feted

Albert M. Kahn, board chairman of Consolidated Products Company, New York, was tendered a testimonial dinner November 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the firm. Mr. Kahn only recently succeeded to the board chairmanship of Consolidated Products, having previously served as president of the firm. He was also recently elected president of Spear & Co., New York, and is in addition president of Acme-Hamilton Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J. Currently, Herman Kahn and Martin I. Cowen are president and treasurer, respectively, of Consolidated Products.

National Lead Appoints Comptroller, Two Assistants

George A. Dewey has been appointed comptroller of National Lead Company, New York, and Thomas J. Owens and Archer D. Sargent have been named assistant comptrollers, according to a company announcement.

Mr. Dewey joined the company's accounting department in 1924 and was appointed assistant comptroller in 1946. Mr. Owens, with the department since 1934, became office manager of the general office in 1947 and a year later became assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Sargent will continue as comptroller of the Atlantic and Philadelphia branches. He had been comptroller of the St. Louis branch since 1939 and in 1943 become assistant manager of the branch.

Trade Briefs

Agricultural Minerals Fertilizer Company has begun gypsum production at Los Banos, Calif.

C. A. Wolsey Paint & Color Company has developed a new "Cawseal" durable white primer for use on plywood boats.

Minneapolis-Honey Regulator Company has developed a new compact non-indicating pressure controller for regulating control valves.

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Lead Phthalate

Resins—Stabilizer for vinyl stocks.

Ortho-Biphenyl Biguanide

Soap—Antioxidant for soaps.

Pentanedione-2,4

Chemical—Raw material in making metallo-organic salts, pharmaceutical chemicals, specialty chemicals, various synthetic chemicals.

Dyes—Raw material in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Potassium Fluoborate

Metallurgical — Oxidation inhibitor in casting aluminum, magnesium, other metals.

Sodium Hexametaphosphate

Chemical — Suggested as dispersing agent for finely divided solids in a liquid medium.

Dye—Dispersing agent in water-suspension of organic pigments.

Heat and Power—Dispersing and water-softening agent in boiler compounds.

Preventer of precipitation of hardness salts, scale formation.

Softener and general treating agent for boiler feed water.

Laundering — (See Miscellaneous Specialties and Water below.)

Leather—Dispersing agent in tanning processes. Water softener in tanning processes.

Mining — Dispersing and suspending agent in flotation and desliming processes.

Miscellaneous — Dispersing, water-softening, and suspending agent in boiler, bottle-washing, detergent, dishwashing, equipment-cleansing, and glass-cleansing compositions and laundry specialties.

Paper — Dispersing agent for clay in coating processes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Dispersing agent in water-suspension of organic pigments.

Photographic—Softener for water in various processes.

Petroleum—Viscosity reducer in oilwell drilling muds.

Soap—Dispersing agent and water-softener in various specialties.

Textile — Dispersing and suspending agent for organic pigments in water.

Dispersing and water-softening agent in cleansing, dyeing, and other processing operations.

Water—Water-softener (claimed to offer the following characteristics:—Precipitation of calcium and magnesium salts, which normally occurs with increased temperature or alkalinity, is inhibited; precipitates already formed will be redissolved; prevents precipitation by forming inert complexes with the hardness elements, as these complexes will not react with soap added to cleaning bath or formed by saponification of greases and oils by alkaline detergents; inhibits soap curds).

Sodium-Potassium Amylphosphate

Dye—Ingredient of vat printing pastes.

Textile—Spinning agent for wool.

Sodium Trifluoroacetate

Dye — Suggested reactant in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Insecticides—Suggested reactant in making herbicides and insecticides.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Building Construction—Setting retarder for cement.

Clay Products—Dispersing agent in clay purification.

Peptizing agent in clay purification.

Food—Detergent, dispersing, suspending, and water-softening agent in cleansing equipment.

Laundry—Detergent, dispersing, and suspending agent in washing and rinsing operations.

Leather—Dispersing, suspending, and water-softening agent in various operations.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Dispersing, suspending, and water-softening agent in making cold-water paints of the casein-lithopone type.

Paper—Dispersing and purifying agent for clays in paper coating.

Petroleum—Viscosity reducer for muds in oilwell drilling.

Soap—Adjunct for synthetic detergents, sudsing agents, various soaps.

Detergent, dispersing, suspending, and water-softening agent in cleaning compounds for dairies, metals, bottles, textile processing, and the like, in detergent compositions, and in dishwashing compositions.

Soap builder for bar soaps, chips, industrial cleaners.

Textile—Dye penetrant in uniform dyeing operations.

Water — Sequestration agent for hard water.

Softener for hard water.

Threshold (addition) agent for hard water.

Sulphophthalic Anhydride

Chemical — Suggested intermediate in synthesis of organic chemicals.

Lubricants — Suggested addition agent for lubricants and oils.

Tetrachloroquinone

Rubber—Suggested accelerator in rubber vulcanizing.

Triethylorthoformate

Dyes—Intermediate in making certain dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical — Intermediate in making anti-malarials and B-complex vitamins.

Resins—Intermediate in making special polymers.

Triorthoxenyl Borate

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as plasticizer.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested for treating athlete's foot.

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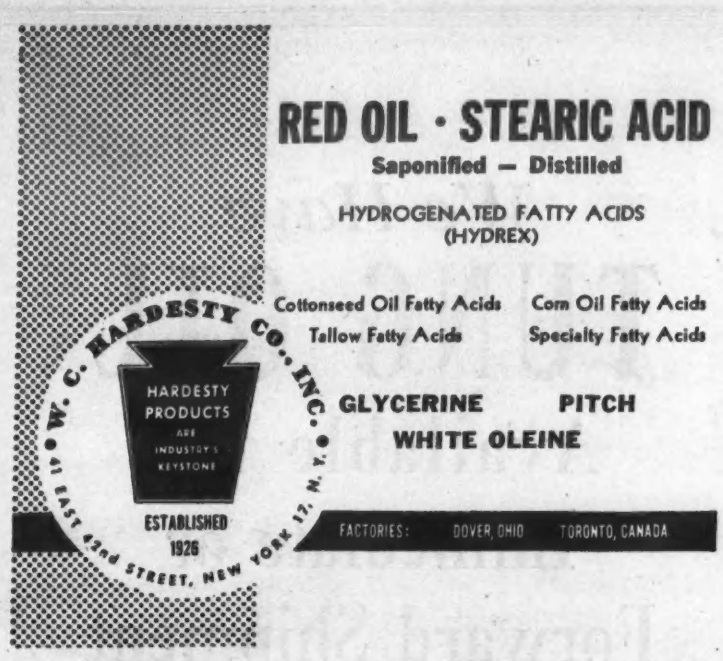

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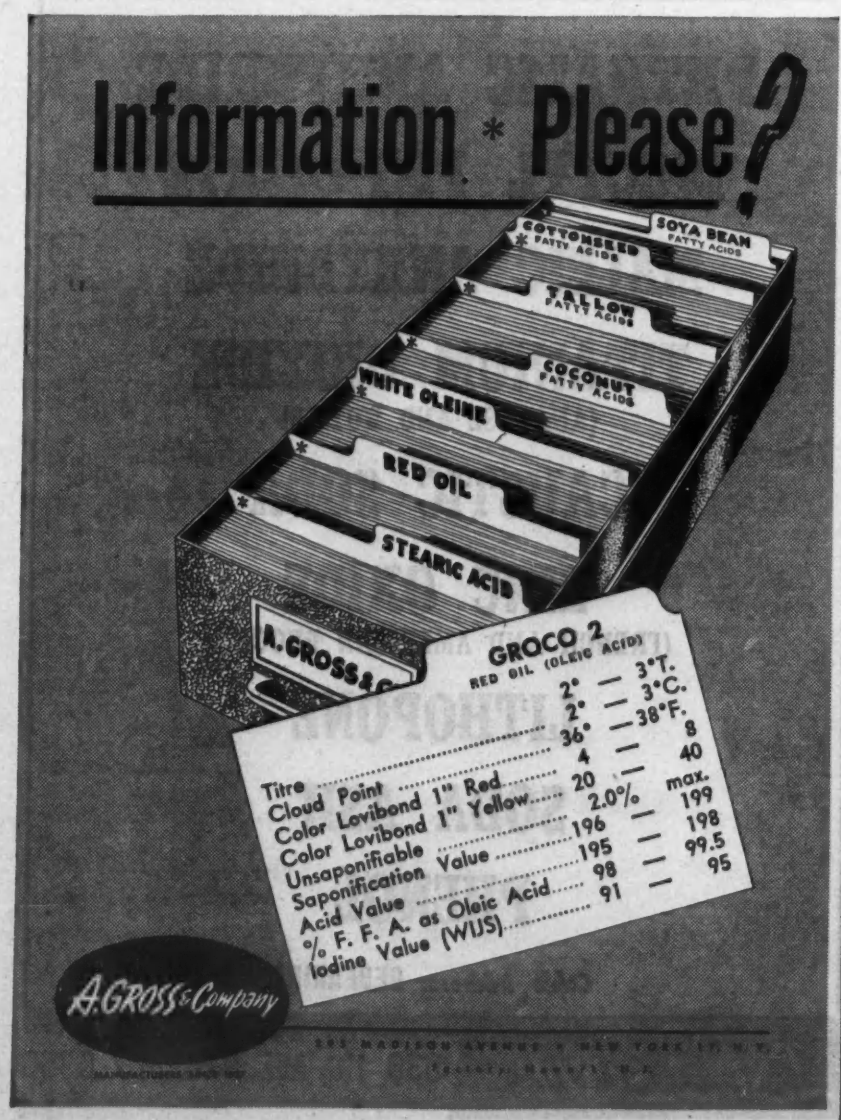

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Light and spotty trading continued to dominate the oils and fats market last week. Consumers continued to limit purchases to nearby delivery and were not inclined to book contracts beyond December. Edible vegetable oils were irregular, but closed steadier. Declines took place in corn and peanut oils, while cottonseed and soybean were higher. Price index declined 0.7 point.

Coconut and babassu oils were lower, reflecting the weakness of copra, which dropped $2.50 per ton. Trading in edible olive oil was confined to small lots for immediate requirements. Market continued unstable and sizable lots could have shaded asking prices. Palm oil futures developed an easier tone and January forward shipments declined about 1 cent per pound, while limited quantities on spot remained unchanged.

Linseed oil was advanced fractionally early in the period with higher flaxseed, but later reflected the easiness of the latter market. Tung oil was off fractionally, while dehydrated castor, oiticica and refined fish oils were unchanged. Crude menhaden oil was unsettled and lower. Offerings of limited stocks at concessions did not attract refiners.

Trading in tallow and greases was slow. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal. Domestic demand was confined to small lots, while export inquiry was more active.

Oilmeals continued strong and in active demand. Production was sold ahead and mills were unable to offer for nearby shipment. Prices were firm and maintained at ceilings. Scarcity of peanuts for crushing has caused some mills to shut down.

Carnauba wax was easier and prices were off several cents per pound for spot delivery, despite a steady Brazilian market. Consuming demand continued slow for spot and December delivery, while inquiry for January shipment was fairly active.

Cottonseed Oil

Active demand for bleachable cottonseed futures from speculative sources featured the market last week. This buying absorbed all offerings and hedge selling, running prices up sharply. Crude oil also stiffened and advanced ½c. per pound. ported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley. Trading took place in Texas at 13¼c., tankcars. Consumption report of refined for October was construed as bullish, totaling 2,028 tankcars, compared with 1,524 in September and 1,826 in October last year. Visible supply of oil, however, was sharply higher and estimated at 13,308 tankcars at the end of October, against 7,743 in September and 8,055, October last year.

Agriculture Department will call for a "small reduction" in cotton acreage next year to make more farm lands available for producing feed grains, according to an official of the department. He stated that even with a small reduction in cotton acreage, average yields will produce a 1952 cotton supply nearly as big as this year's prospective crop of 15,771,000 bales. The drought has reduced the 1951 yield.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	346	16.40	15.14	16.40S
March	622	16.75	15.65	16.72S
May	1,597	17.00	15.94	16.95S
July	1,064	17.16	15.95	17.13S
September	108	16.78	15.80	16.94@17.00
October	49	16.64	15.88	16.64S
1952				
December	1	15.25	15.25	16.25@16.55

Total sales, 3,787 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Light trading continued. Crude cottonseed oil was steady at 13¼c. and crude soybean oil at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Most buyers indifferent. Cottonseed meal urgent, ceiling prices prevailing. Light supplies affect trading. November freeze did much damage in this territory. Considerable cotton late maturing.

Linseed Oil

Limited offers of flaxseed stiffened linseed oil and quotations were raised ½c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted at 20.90c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 and 21.90c. drums, carlots. There was no improvement in the quiet demand for prompt and forward requirements and asking prices could have been shaded on firm bids for carlot trading. While new business was lacking, consumers continued to absorb a sizable volume of oil against former contracts. Other drying oils also were in light demand and quotably unchanged, except tung which dropped fractionally.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil users continued to draw upon existing contracts but they failed to show much interest in new bookings at this time, local crushers reported. Sales were small and mainly of a replacement nature. Prices of raw oil followed the ups and downs of cash flaxseed prices and near week's end oil was quoted around 19.5c. per pound in tankcars, zone 1. Shipping directions were extremely light.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	5,400,000	7,920,000
Since Sept. 1	102,000,000	123,800,000

Flaxseed—Trading was light, due to light offerings. Prices continued to move erratically.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices continued to fluctuate in an erratic manner, following the pattern set in the futures market where trading was fairly brisk the past week. There were several downward reactions in the price of flax but the market gained support on the decline. Cash sales ranged anywhere from $4.44 a bushel for No. 1 seed, delivered Minneapolis, to $4.59 a bushel. Marketings of flaxseed remained thin, however, and purchases in the spot cash market totaled only 72 cars and around 14,000 bushels of varied-sized truck-lots. Booking on a to-arrive basis included 46 cars and more than 111,000 bushels in truck-lots. Actual receipts of seed totaled 313 cars for the week, compared with 417 cars in the previous week and 147 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 66 cars as against 52 cars in the preceding week and 11 cars in the same week a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	545,700	256,700	74,800	22,100
Since Sept. 1	14,435,100	17,422,100	2,001,100	2,306,200

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—This market was easier with coconut oil. Trading was quiet. Market was nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming inquiry was reported light. Prices were unchanged and firm. Supplies continued tight.

Coconut—Lower copra and quiet demand unsettled the market. Crude oil was easier and sold down to 11½c. and lifted to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Copra—Market continued unsettled, declining to $170 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Prices were lower, reflecting weakness of competing vegetable oils. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Business was restricted to immediate needs. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading was inactive. Prices were unchanged and steady. Liquid was quoted at 25c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to seller. Drums were held at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Small-lot buying continued for edible oil, with sales at $2.15 to $2.20 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Offers were quite liberal, and sizable quantities could have shaded asking prices. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Palm—Light stocks on spot were unchanged and held at 20½c. per pound, drums, spot, while futures were lower and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅝c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Babassu, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, crude, 2c to 4c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
yellow, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Dec. 1, 1950
159.5	160.2	167.3	117.3	179.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

nominal at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Peanut—Crude oil was lower with competing vegetable oils. Quotations were off ½c. per pound. Offers were scarce. Tankcars were held at 16¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, for nearby, and 16½c., December. Government peanut releases continued light, and only five tankcars of oil were produced last week. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Department of Agriculture has announced a marketing quota of 650,000 tons of 1952-crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,673,102 acres. The marketing quota is the same as that for the 1951 crop, but the acreage allotment is smaller than the final 1951 total because of an increase in normal yield and the fact that the 1951 allotment included increases required by applicable legislation. No determination has been made as yet regarding an additional allotment that may be made for the production of types of 1952-crop peanuts, which would be in short supply under the allotment. The quota of 650,000 tons for 1952 represents the quantity of peanuts equal to the average quantity harvested for nuts during the five years 1946-50, adjusted for current trends and prospective demand conditions. The price to be paid the producer for the oil peanuts (produced on excess acreage) will be the equivalent of the prevailing market value of peanut oil and meal, less the estimated storing, handling, selling and crushing costs.

Rapeseed—Business continued spotty. Refined was unchanged at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market was firmer with cottonseed oil, advancing ⅝c. Crude oil sold up to 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January-March, and at 13½c., April-June. December was 13c. bid. Refined salad was nominal at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in October totaled 3,082 tankcars, compared with 2,762 in September and 2,958 during October, 1950. Visible supply was estimated at 11,719 tankcars at end of October, against 2,226 in September and 10,883, October, 1950.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 30 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	53	13.00	12.45	13.05@13.10
January	1	13.15	13.15	13.10B
March	37	13.55	12.90	13.45@13.60
May	80	13.97	13.43	13.87S
July	47	14.00	13.00	13.96S
September	9	14.00	13.35	14.00S

Total sales, 227 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Light trading took place at 38c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery, off ¼c., but the market was steady thereat and bids at less were turned down. Drums were quoted at 39½c. per pound, carlots and 40c. for smaller quantities. Domestic oil was maintained at 37½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, AA, 35¼c. per pound; No. 3, 35c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 41.60c. per pound, carloads of drums dehydrated, unbodied, 38.85c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 11½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15c. per pound; refined, 18.65c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14c. per pound, California, 13c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17¼c. per pound, California. Linseed, 20½c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 20½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13c. per pound, midwest; refined, 16c. per pound. Tung, 38c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Domestic users showed little interest in replacements. Export inquiry was more active, but actual sales were reported limited. Prices were unchanged and the market fairly steady. Choice white was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5⅝c. and house, 5⅜c., same basis.

Lard — Futures were higher and strengthened cash oil which was quoted at 16⅜c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Business was reported slow both for domestic delivery and export, although inquiry from abroad improved. Prices were steady. Fancy was quoted

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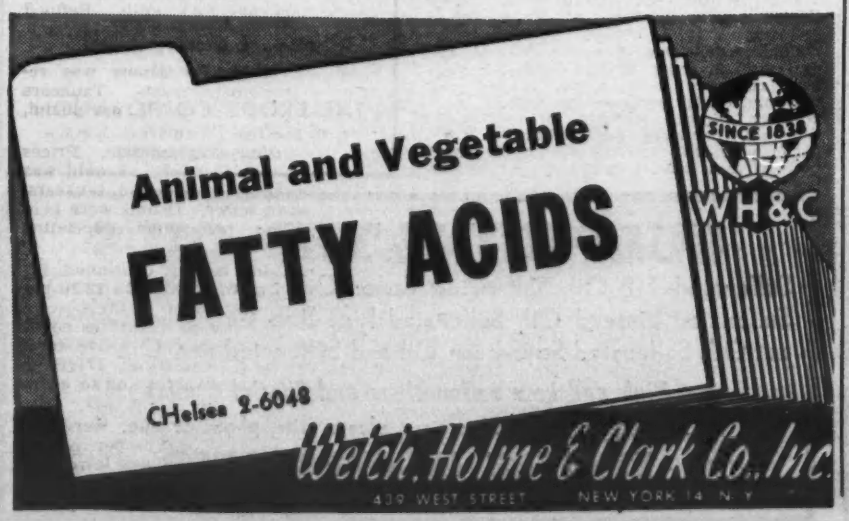

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at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered; extra, 7½c.; special, 6½c. and No. 1, 6⅛c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Unsteady tallow and grease market continued to affect demand for grease and tallow oils, and sales were restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices of these materials were unchanged at the recent decline of 2c. per pound. Oleo oil continued in limited supply and was held at 23c. per pound, tierces. Oleo stearine remained steady at 18½c. per pound, barrels, New York. Neatsfoot oil was inactive, but reflected the high cost of neatsfoot stock.

Wool grease producers last week asked OPS for a dollar and cents ceiling on all transactions of wool grease in tankcars, returnable drums, carlots, f.o.b. plants and price differentials for less carlots. Industry stated that distortions are so great under General Ceiling Price Regulation that some producers have withdrawn from the market hoping for a more favorable price regulation.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was restricted to small quantities for prompt delivery. Tanked Newfoundland oil was more or less nominal at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound, drums, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon quantity.

Crude Fish—Menhaden oil was inactive and market merely nominal. Offerings were light, but refiners showed little interest in replacements. Prices were easy and nominal at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore. Crude sardine was scarce and quoted nominally at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast.

Refined Oils—Trading was slow. Prices were maintained at the recent decline. Light pressed was quoted at 15.20c. per pound, tankcars, New York and alkali refined 16.20c., same basis.

Los Angeles.—Practically no market for fish oils here. Crude sardine oil supplies exhausted. Market nominal at 13c. per pound. Sardine fishing operations resumed November 26 following a dormant period since earlier in the month due to union strikes and a light-of-the-moon phase. Settlement of price negotiations was made at $60 per ton, an increase from the $46 per ton price effective the beginning of the pilchard season. Since resumption of fishing operations, with only 50 percent of the fleet active, landings have approximated 1,200-1,500 tons per night. Season totals at San Pedro through November 26 total 77,951 tons compared to 174,220 tons for the same period last year. The Canadian fishing season opened ten days ago with landings reported only fair to good. Canadian herring oil offered at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver. Crude tuna oil supplies at San Diego are exhausted with last trading at 9½c. per pound. Refined tuna oil available at 12c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

Trading in fatty acids lacked snap as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Red oil and stearic acid were quotably unchanged and well held despite the weakness of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids also were maintained at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for cottonseed meal continued exceptionally good throughout the belt last week. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $85 per ton Memphis, $86 Alabama, $85 Georgia and $85 Carolina mills, immediate through December shipment. All the mills running on cottonseed have a good supply on hand and operating at capacity. Cottonseed hulls and meal are moving out about as fast as being made.

Linseed Meal—Scarcity of supplies continued to affect trading. Market strong at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Oilseed meals (linseed and soy) were in active demand here and prices held fast against ceiling levels. Linseed meal was in a tighter position than soybean meal, with no tonnage available for anytime of shipment. Nominally, the market was called $66 for extracted meal, $68 for expeller meal, both in tons, bulk, carlot basis, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Shipping directions were heavy but crushers found difficulty in filling orders as specifications continued slow on linseed oil.

Peanut Meal—Few mills that are crushing peanuts are sold up through December, while other mills have shut down because they cannot get sufficient peanuts to keep in operation. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 100 tons peanut meal in the entire Southeast. Demand has advanced sharply, but supplies are unavailable. Forty-five percent old process meal sold at $90 per ton Georgia points, and a small lot of solvent process forty-five percent was quoted at $88 per ton South Alabama, December shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—There was little doing in this material last week. Consumers continued to limit orders to actual needs. Refined grades were without change. Crude African was quoted at 61c. to 63c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Brazilian was scarce on spot and merely nominal.

Carnauba—Increased offerings for spot delivery and light demand unsettled the market. While demand for spot supplies was quiet, inquiry for January delivery was more active. Prices were easier for No. 3 crude North country ranging from $1 to $1.02 per pound, and refined, $1.06 to $1.07 per pound, on spot, depending upon seller and quantity. Yellow was inactive and quoted at $1.23 per pound for Ceara and up to $1.28 for Paraiba on the spot, and No. 2 yellow at $1.21 to $1.26 per pound, same basis. The current Brazilian carnauba-wax crop is expected to be somewhat better than average. Estimated production by States in the fiscal year 1951-52 is as follows, in metric tons:—Ceara, 4,400; Piaui, 4,100; Maranhao, 650; Rio Grande do Norte, 650; Bahia, 450; and Paraiba, 250.

Ouricury—Trading was reported quiet. Refined on the spot was quoted at 84c. to 86c. per pound, according to quantity.

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5—S.S. Jack. Kettles 950 and 2700 gals. with Ag. 10# W.P.
6—New S.S. Tanks 500 and 1000 gals.
1—W. & P. 100 gal. S.S. Mixer—double Arm, Sigma Blades.
2—Roball & Rotex Screens 40" x 104" and 40" x 120".
3—Alum. 36" and 27" Bubble Cap Columns.
2—Steel Tanks, Horizontal 10,000 gals.

Space limits our listings. Write for complete lists. We buy single items or complete plants.

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Reactors: 250 gal. stainless steel.
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Tablet Machines: Colton No. 4 single punch.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Hammer Mills: Prater, Raymond, JayBee.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 40" copper suspended.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: Robinson 20 cu. ft., 5 hp.
Filter Press: 24" Shriver plate and frame.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.

1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
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Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

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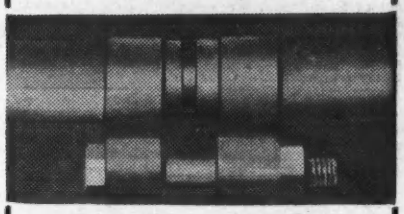

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DRUM PARTS, INC.

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Stokes 80-gal. Reactor, jktd. & agtd., sc. geared motor.

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Day D10—Steel—10 H.P.
Day D8—Steel, Jacketed—5 H.P.
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Steel Bubble Cap—21"—20 Plates.
FILTERS—Shriver 24"—24 Chamber—Cl. Del.
Sparkler 18D8—Jacketed.

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Well known ethical pharmaceutical firm is in need of a representative for the New England States. Must have perfect knowledge of pharmaceutical specialties, age 25 to 45. Preference given to one residing in Boston or Providence district State salary actually earned. Answers strictly confidential. OPD 214.

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For Sale—1 Buffalo Vac 42" by 100" atmospheric double drum dryer 90 pound steam pressure—spur gear single end drive 15 horsepower explosion proof motor—Reeves #3 variable speed transmission with screw conveyors and elevator. Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

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Wanted—To Expedite Production—Process Machinery including Vacuum Dryers, Heavy Duty Mixers, Reaction Kettles, Columns, Rotary Filters, Filter Presses, Pulverizers, Packaging and Wrapping equipment, S/S and non-corrosive Storage Tankage. Will consider a set up plant now operating or shut down. When offering give full particulars. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding—Well-established company in New Jersey offers facilities for fine grinding of metallics and non-metallics to flake, chip and grain form Specialists in hazardous products. Packing mixing and shipping facilities available OPD 167.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 200.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 179.

Offering Xylol Solvent @ 27c. gal., Petroleum Solvent Mixtures suitable for paint and varnish manufacturers @ 10c. to 22c. gal., Ethylene Dichloride @ 10c. lb., Mesityl Oxide @ 10c. lb., Cellosolve @ 18½c. lb., Zinc Oxide Leaded @ 8c. lb Mixed Refined Piccolines @ 26½c. lb., 70% Triethylamine Solvent Mixture @ 8c. lb., Diethylene Glycol @ 19c. lb., Trichlorethylene @ 13c. lb. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y., Digby 4-9760.

Cement—Acid proof—Penchlor; Knight #2 Duro Vitrex, a real bargain. Pine Oil and Dipentine. OPD 207.

Dope: Cellulose Acetate Butyrate. Intermediate blue, non-specular, 2800 gallons, manufactured by the Glidden Corp. and packed in 5 gallon cans, individually boxed. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13. WAlker 5-6583.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 213.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

Manufacturing company making staple products in chemical or related field wanted by chemical engineer for own operation. Annual sales $300,000—$1,000,000. Will buy entire or controlling interest. Reply held in strictest confidence. OPD 201.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Ambitious man wanted up to 40 years, by large New York export firm. Good background chemicals pharmaceuticals essential; having knowledge export procedures helpful but not essential. Experience export department large manufacturer preferred. Give details and salary desired. OPD 204.

Chemical Salesman inside and outside work Metropolitan New York area with occasional out of town trips. Excellent opportunity, contact Mr. Johnson, Metalsalts Corp., Hawthorne, N. J.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen: To call on pharmaceutical cosmetic and toiletries manufacturers and formulators, to carry as side line advertised bulk chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Liberal commissions, repeat sales State territory covered. Replies confidential. OPD 193.

Sales Representative. Exceptional opportunity with top-notch expanding chemical manufacturer located Cincinnati, Ohio. Salary, expenses, car and fringe benefits. Must be experienced preferably in field of esters, plasticizers, fat derived products, or emulsifiers. Free to travel and capable of advancement. State fully education, experience, references, and include snap shot. OPD 206.

Established manufacturer and miners of mineral fillers past 40 years needs sales representative in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Regular customers already using our products include most well known manufacturers of paint, rubber, plastics, etc. Need you to contact them regularly, plus prospects. Knowledge of paint extenders and mineral fillers helpful. Excellent opportunity, if you can qualify, for right man with ability, ambition, desire to connect permanently years to come. Must locate in territory. Be willing to travel. Auto necessary. Liberal salary, plus tonnage commission. Traveling expenses allowed. Write, giving complete details, past experience, references, work history. Confidential. OPD 210.

SERVICES OFFERED

Organic chemist, PhD, with own laboratory, available consultation, development, or formulate, supervise program for your personnel. Emulsions, wetting agents, etc., for textile, toiletry, food, pharmaceutical, paint, metal working, etc., fields. Moderate fees. OPD 187.

Vinson Urges Sanction

—Continued from page 3

law. Here is what happened, Mr. Vinson explained:—

Story of the Transaction

"The army prepared an elaborate brochure advertising this property for lease on sealed bids to be publicly opened. You will find that document on pages 12 to 27 (of the hearings) and you will not find one word in it about negotiation. Nor will you find any resemblance between the lease form shown in it and the one which has been presented to the committee. Allied, United and Mathieson bid in response to this invitation. The proposal was revised to provide for a change in operations by using gas instead of coal and coke. New bids were taken. Allied and United alone bid. Allied was disqualified, as I have pointed out. That left United alone. The army rejected United and returned its check. It then proceeded to negotiate with Mathieson.

"United was jilted at the church door, but that doesn't make the engagement to Mathieson and the proposed lease a nullity. I do not recommend it as a model of ideal conduct in public matters, especially after two invitations for 'sealed bids'. But the army had the lawful right to do it; and United does not dispute that."

Rehabilitation Costs Discussed

Mr. Vinson next discussed the rehabilitation costs which were to be undertaken by the successful bidder, but which could be written off as part of rental. United estimated the costs at $750,000, he said. Allied $1,000,000 and Mathieson $4,867,000. Only Mathieson gave a detailed breakdown of its proposal, he noted, which has gone unchallenged. If it had been subject to serious challenge, Mr. Vinson added, "we would have heard something about it, as we have about everything else. And it stands to reason that a plant on which $4,867,000 is spent will be in a better condition physically than one on which one-quarter of that sum will be spent."

After pointing out that all parties would write off these costs as part of rental, he continued:—

"Mathieson however is to be reimbursed out of a special rental arrangement whereby if they produce more than the minimum in the first five years, the overplus will be applied to reimbursement. But, it is also true that this arrangement furnished an incentive to put the plant in operation and produce nitrogen within five years, over and above the minimum of 521,000 tons and it is equally true that unless this is done Mathieson forfeits all right to reimbursement.

"United's figures are all based on a fifteen-year lease and compared with returns from the others on the basis of five years, of course, they appear higher at first glance. But the statute under which these leases are made provide for five-year terms unless the secretary shall find in the interests of national defense that a longer period will be necessary.

"Comparing United with Mathieson for that period we get the following:—United's rental minimum is $2,500,000 plus $750,000 for rehabilitation ($3,250,000); Mathieson pays in production of tonnage (521,000 tons) estimated at current market $3,-647,000 plus $4,867,000 ($8,514,000) or nearly three times the minimum agreement of United.

"United's offer is a partnership with the government in a business in which it has not heretofore been engaged. Mathieson continues in its present business and its minimum rental is not only greater in dollars; but carries with it an assured production in tonnage of nitrogen, as a minimum rental and the incentive to reimburse itself over and above that, out of production only. Otherwise it forfeits any claim for reimbursement. I can find no criticism of this arrangement.

"All the parties have been given a full opportunity of presenting their side of the story. Ex-senator Lucas and former assistant attorney general Berge represented United very vigorously; and I am sure that side has been ably presented. Former presidential counsel Clark Clifford represented Allied. Hans Klaggsbrunn represented Mathieson."

Harshaw Issues Driers Booklet

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has published a booklet on its line of driers for the paint, varnish, printing ink and allied industries. Running to thirty-two pages, the illustrated publication gives general facts about both the company and the history of driers. In addition, descriptive data and property information in tabular form are given on the Harshaw line of naphthenates, linoresinates, 2-ethylhexoates, resinates, pastes, linoleates, soyates, liquid driers and drying salts. It also gives drier specifications and standards and suggestions for handling and selecting driers.

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